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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Parties And Histories

WE WENT to press last week too soon after the elections to be able to make all the comments which their amazing results called for. One at least of these comments must not be left unmade merely because the elections are now some distance behind us. It relates to what history may perhaps regard as one of the most remarkable achievements of Mr. Mackenzie King.

For if the election results were a striking evidence of what poor leadership, continued over a long period of time, can do to a party, they were also an equally striking evidence of what skilled leadership, also continued over many years, can achieve in bringing a party to a condition of health, vigor and solidarity. Mr. King was the leader, and the unquestioned dominating force, in the Liberal party for twenty-nine years. He is no longer its leader, and the votes which were cast for Liberal candidates on June 27 were not cast by voters who wished to trust to his management of the country's affairs. But they were cast by voters who wished to trust those affairs to a party which was what Mr. King had made it, which was headed by a leader and a group of lieutenants of his promoting, which was steadfastly adhering to the principles to which he had adhered.

The Liberal party has had but two leaders within the memory of most living men. Sir Wilfrid Laurier left it, despite the tragic secessions of the first war, a powerful and strongly cohesive body, capable of recovering its hold upon power at the first opportunity after his death. Mr. King has left it so strong that in spite of its fourteen years in office it is hardly probable that it could have been ousted even by the most wisely led of opposition parties. We do not suggest that its overwhelming victory was wholly the product of the Liberal party's own strength or merits; the errors of its opponents had far too much to do with it. But that overwhelming victory would not have been possible except to a party in excellent fighting condition.

Parties are not made or made over in six months, and it is useless to expect them to be. They are to a great extent what they have made themselves during many past years of choices good or bad, wise or unwise, above all sincere or insincere. Errors of mere strategy are perhaps soon forgotten. Errors of insincerity, irresponsibility, inconsistency are more serious, since they undermine the faith of an electorate which has much shrewdness and understanding of character beneath its apparent levity and willingness to be bamboozled. To restore that faith is a task which can be performed only by men who are deserving of faith.

A Misread Lesson

THE general election of 1911 took place thirty-eight years ago, and it is to be presumed that the young men who today control the destinies of the Conservative party have little personal knowledge of it. This may account for one of the errors committed by the party in its recent campaign.

The great Conservative victory of 1911 resulted from a combination of several factors, but by far the most important of them was the confidence that the hold of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the province of Quebec could be shaken as a result of the rise of Bourassa Nationalism. R. L. Borden, however, did not openly ally himself with Bourassa and his following, as Mr. Drew did with Mr. Duplessis. There was still in those days a small but genuine Conservative element among the French Canadians, a survival from the pre-1896 era, and with these the English-language Conservatives freely associated; they financed the Nationalists, and abstained from denouncing them or running candidates against them, but did not

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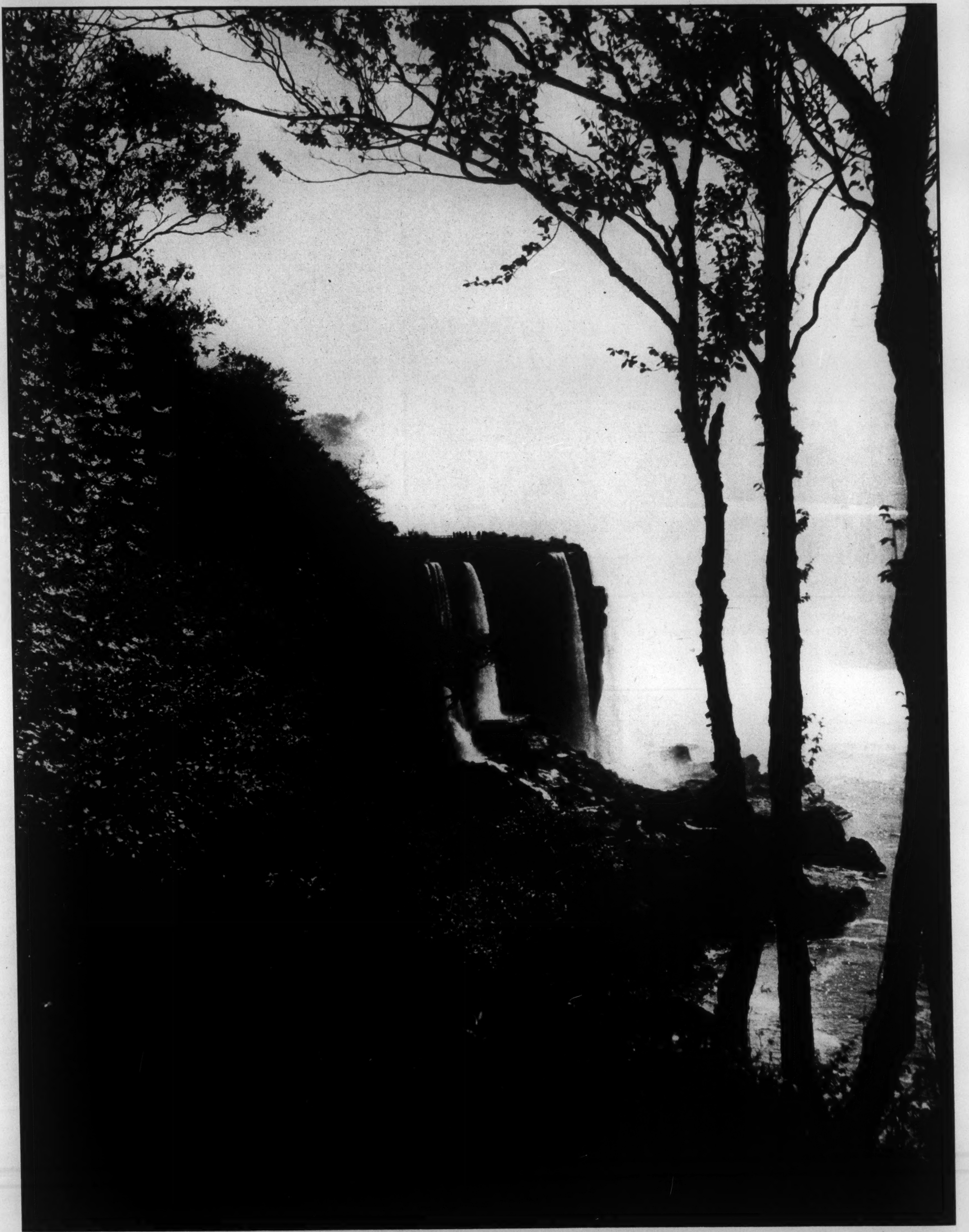

MOST PHOTOGRAPHED spot in North America, Niagara Falls echoed to the click of countless shutters over a two-nations holiday week-end. Even professionals succumb and here is how Toronto's Jim Lynch saw it.

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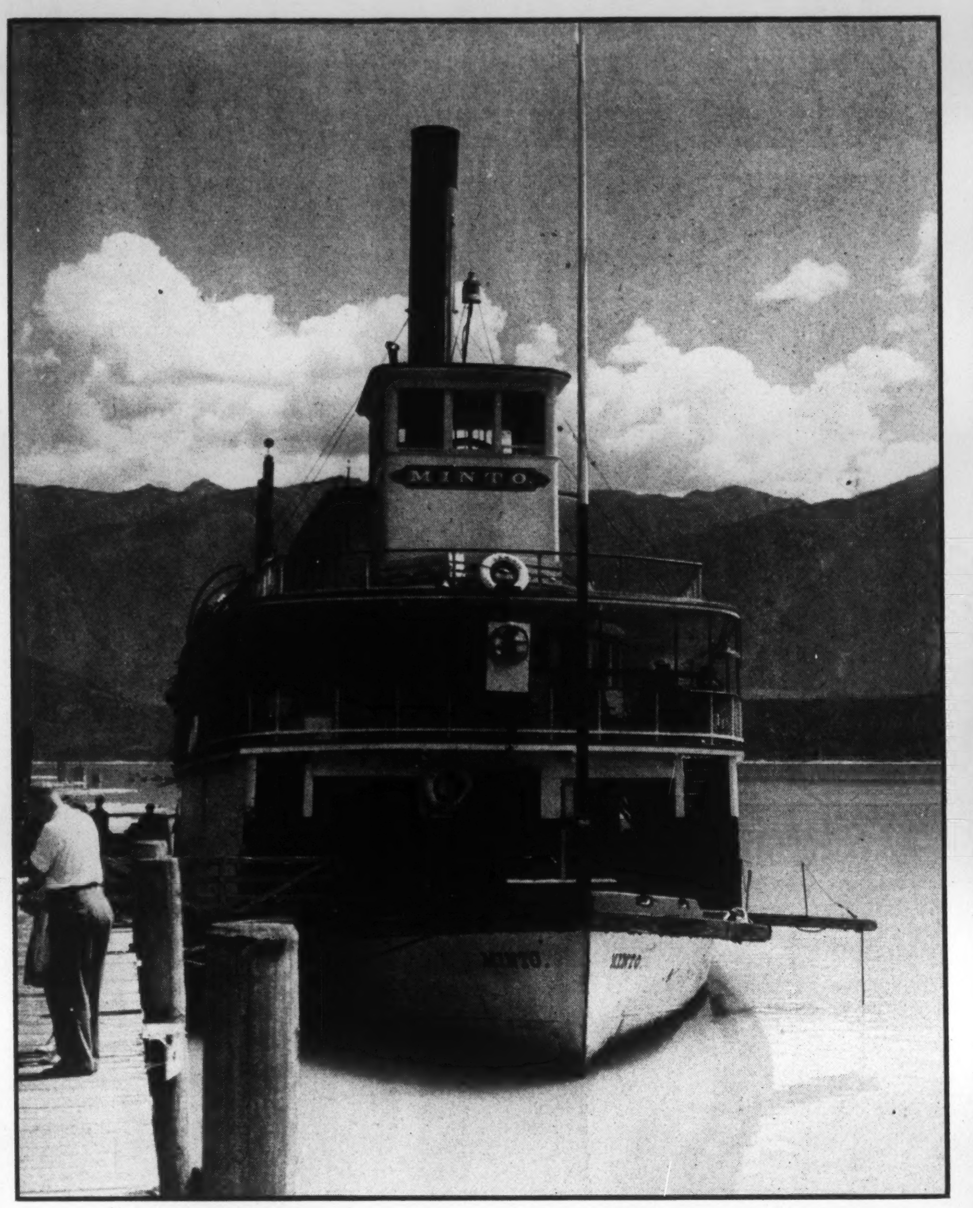
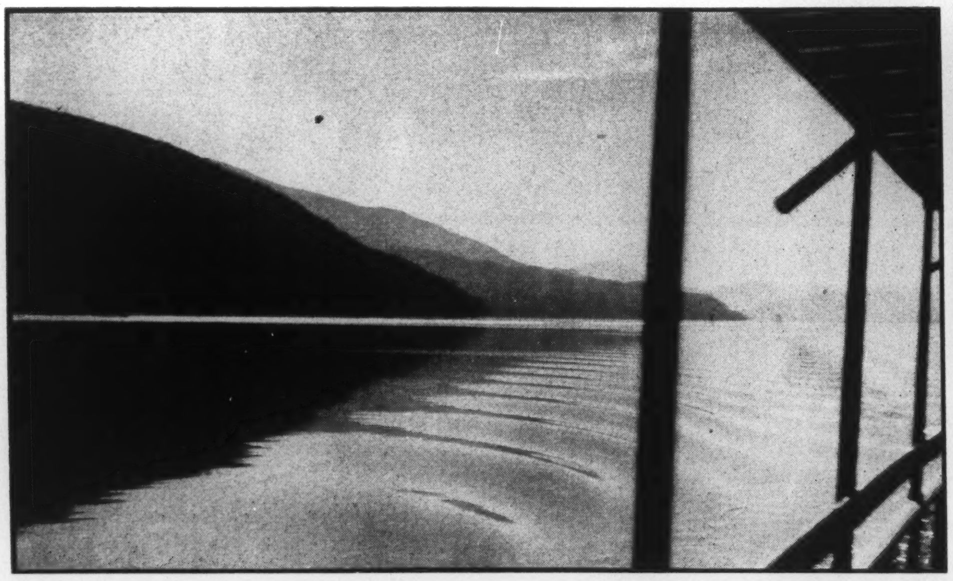


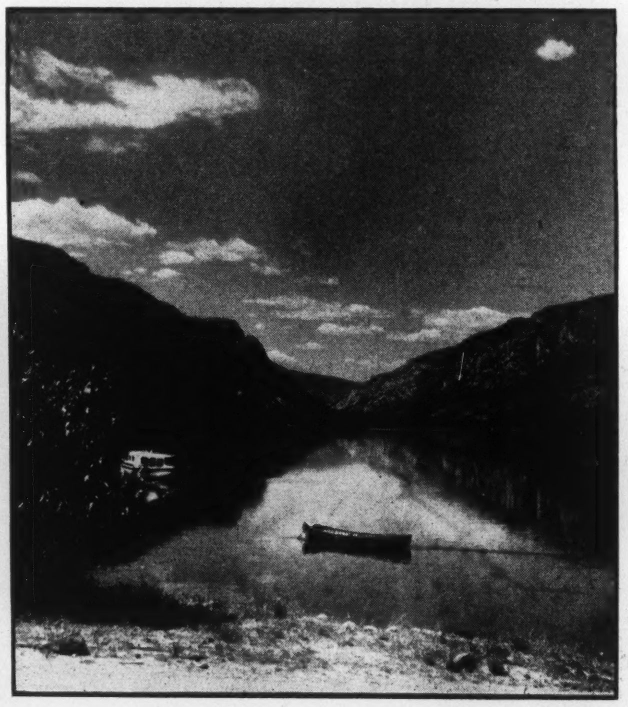
Veteran stern wheeler "Minto" marks the passing of an era in the transport history of British Columbia's beautiful Arrow Lake region.

Off the beaten track for the majority of trans-continental travellers, the Arrow Lakes provide some of Canada's most dramatic scenery. Vast stretches show no sign of dwellings.

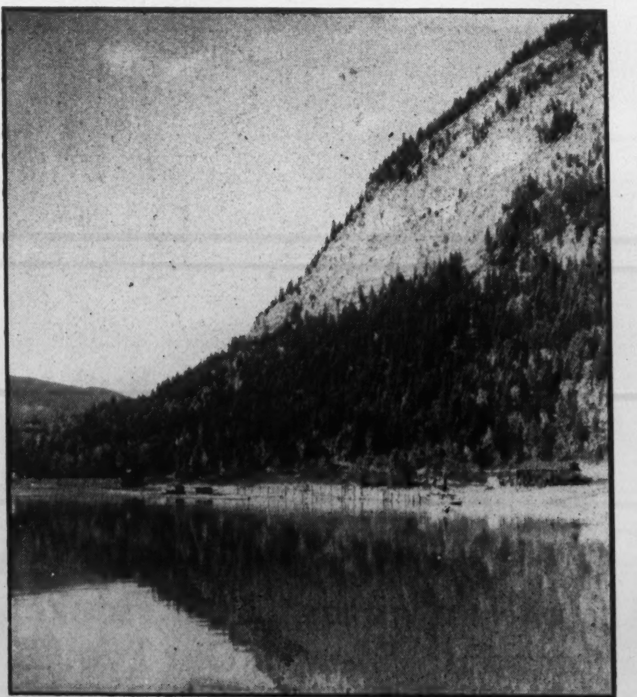


As the steamer makes its way north the scenery becomes more spectacular, a vista of blue-green water, mountains and small hamlets.

"All Ashore". Ropes and cables are made fast as the steamer reaches Arrowhead, the last port-of-call on its regular bi-weekly northern run.



South of the lakes the Columbia River once more takes up its river status on way to U.S.



Arrowhead has one of the loveliest town settings to be found anywhere in Canada.

LAND OF WISHPOOSH AND OF SPEELYEI

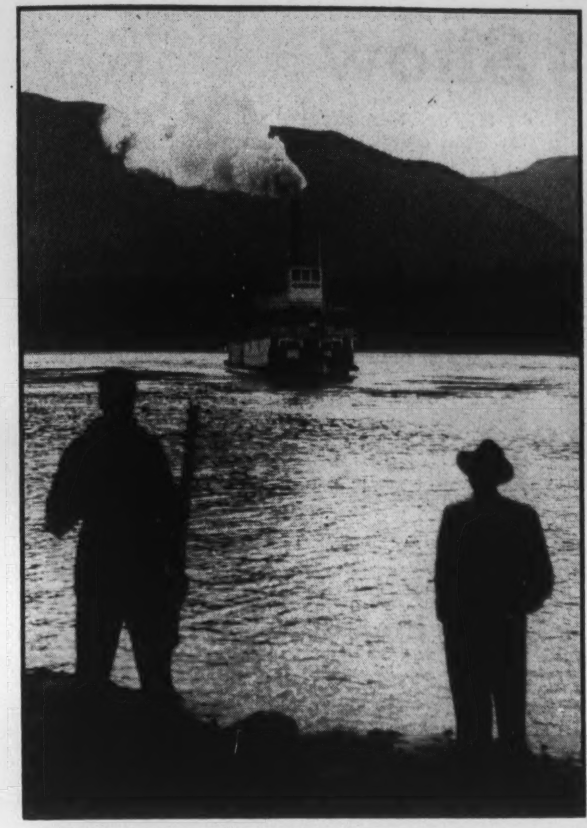
By Adelaide Leitch

UNBELIEVABLE purple shadows form inverted pyramids on the water as the sun moves behind the peaks. Cuddled alongside the wharf at West Robson, where the Columbia River widens out to form the Arrow Lakes of Southern British Columbia, sits the "Minto," last of the sternwheelers on the Columbia and remnant of the Columbia Valley's most colorful period. In the whole lake area of Southern British Columbia today—from Lake Okanagan through the Arrows to the Kootenay—only a handful of these colorful sternwheelers ply the lakes, where once the waterways were thronged with them.

The Arrow Lakes proper start above Castlegar at West Robson, home area of the Doukhobor leader, Peter Veregin. This man, who was a personal friend of Leo Tolstoi, ruled as a Czar over all the Doukhobors until his death, and today there still exists a thriving farming area of his people around the lower Columbia. Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes form a waterway 130 miles long which, although navigable, is beset with sandbars and sudden windings that resemble the course of a distraught rabbit. A narrow channel links the lakes and, as the boat moves upstream, the Selkirk Mountains tower ever higher.

IN SUMMER, the slopes that rise sheer from the water's edge are carpeted with a thick covering of green, but in fall the green is dappled with the flaming yellow of poplars and tamaracks until the far hills look as if they were covered by a fine, yellow pollen. The hamlets nestle quietly into the mountains, many of them lacking even a dock for the boat landing so that the steamer has to run its bow right up on the sand. Out comes a gangplank and the beach landing is accomplished with no trouble at all.

Like many of the lakes of south-eastern British Columbia, the Arrows are believed to have been gouged out by huge ploughshares of ice coming down the mountains in the ice age.



The steamer moves in for a simple beach landing by gangplank to pick up travellers.

The forests are said to harbour more kinds of big game than any other part of the world and, although some mining and lumbering are carried on, and here and there is a thriving orchard or ranch, few sections of the west are so close to natural wilderness. North of the lakes, at Revelstoke, is the Big Bend Highway and the transcontinential line of the C.P.R. linking east and west. To the south, the busy, bustling Kettle Valley Railway carries traffic from Vancouver through to Nelson and the east.

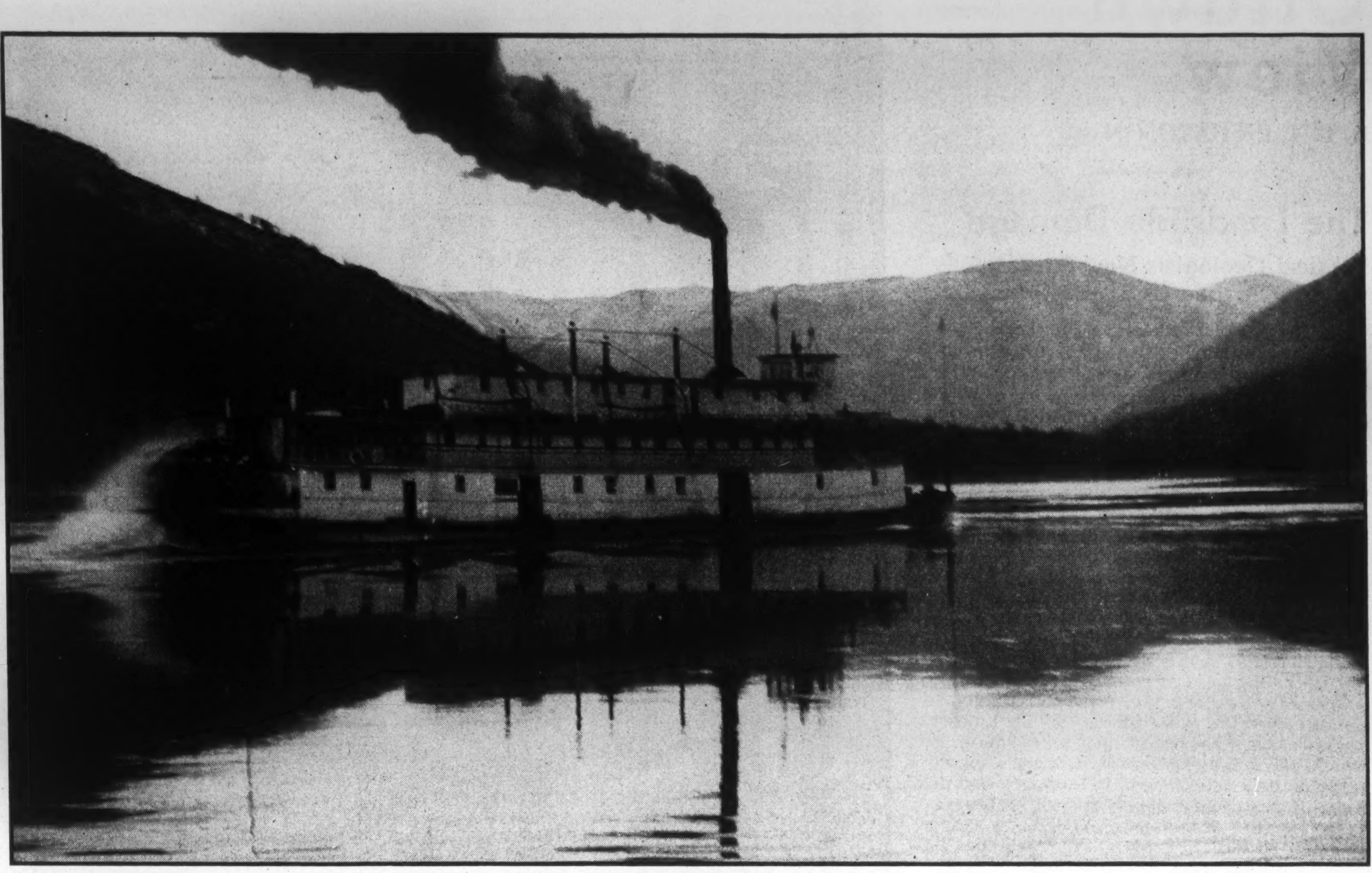
THE valley of the Columbia has been an area of romance and legend from the time before man when Wishpoosh, the huge, voracious beaver king, was supposed to have battled Speelyei, the coyote god of the Columbia. The river played a big role in the decades of discovery, fur trade, Indian wars and missionary undertakings. England and America both battled for possession of the river valley, and fur brigades with their log canoes borrowed from the Indians or their own French-Canadian bateaux came streaming down its course.

Boats of every description have travelled the Columbia—war canoes, bateaux of the trappers, bat boats of immigrants, sailing boats coming up through Oregon from the Pacific, and finally the "fire canoes" as the Indians called the steamers.

In the 1860's, the old "Forty-Nine" was carrying passengers and supplies from below the 49th parallel up the Columbia to the Big Bend and the gold rush. But it was not until after the completion of Canada's first transcontinental railway that steamboating on the Columbia began in earnest and regular service was set up between Revelstoke and Little Dalles in United States.

THE "Despatch," the "Lytton," and the "Kootenay" were familiar names at the turn of the century, as their captains piloted through treacherous waters and sandbars. After 1894, when the rails reached Arrowhead, the "Rossland," "Kootenay" and "Minto" were still going past the Arrow Lakes as far as Revelstoke when the water was high. But steamboating was often dangerous, and the "Revelstoke" was the last of the stern wheelers to ply the waters above its namesake town. Steamboating was on the way out, and today on the Columbia it has shrunken to the area of the Arrow Lakes.

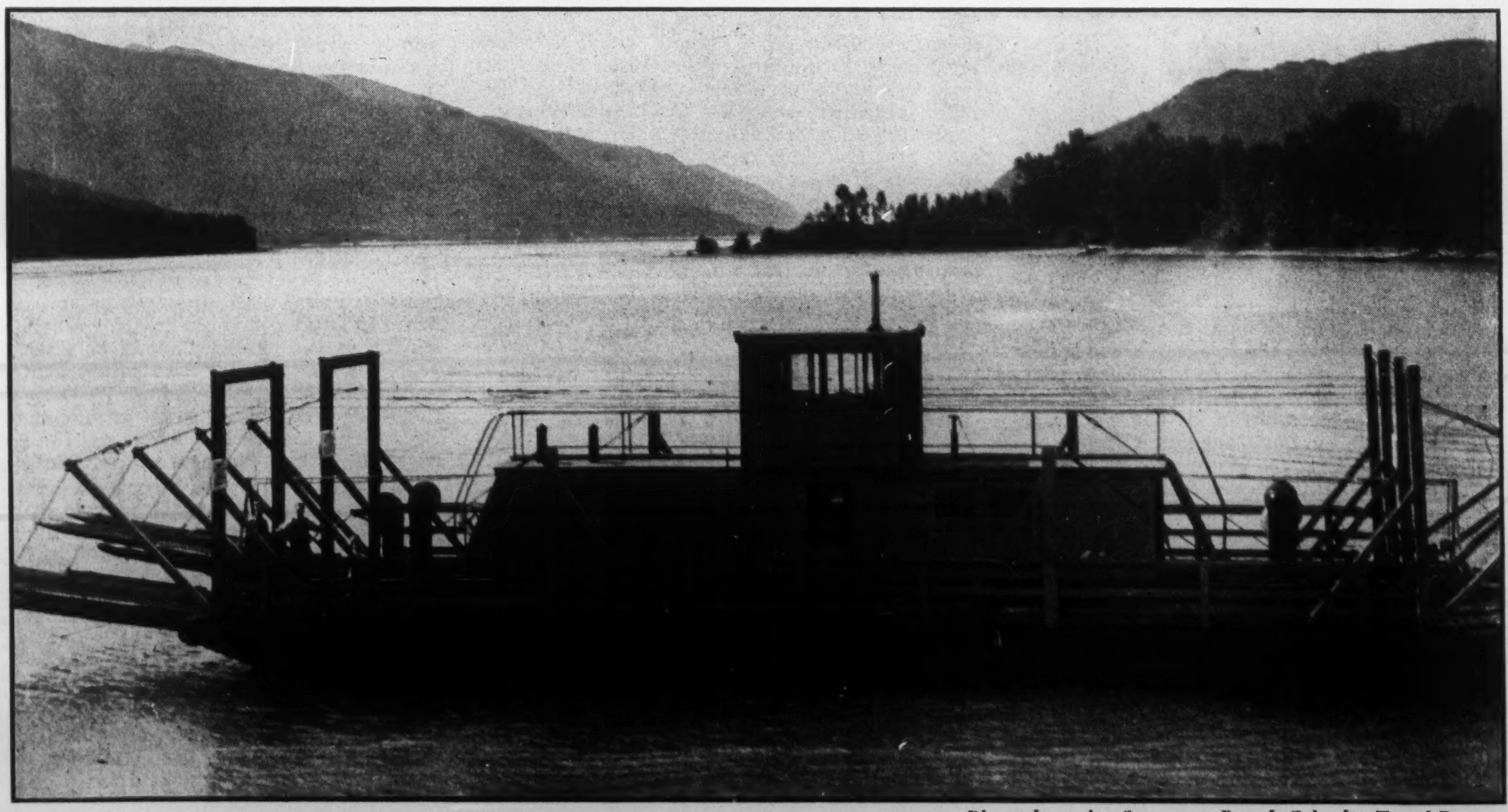
At the "Big Bend" where the voyageurs of early days lit their campfires and met in rendezvous, the Columbia turns suddenly south, gaining size and strength, widening into the Arrow Lakes and becoming again the Columbia River south of West Robson. Over 460 miles of the 1400-mile river lie in British Columbia and it descends 2500 feet on its way from the Rockies to the ocean.



The amazing Arrow Lakes, which can also be viewed from the Kettle Valley railway line, are formed by the widening of the Columbia River on its southward march. Here is a sunset scene near the overnight stop of Nakusp.

Set among towering mountains, West Robson, in the southern tip of Lower Arrow Lake is starting point for steamers.

Port-of-Call for the steamer is Halcyon, location of one of the hot mineral springs of the Selkirk Mountains.



—Photos by author & courtesy British Columbia Travel Bureau.

A car ferry at Needles on the Lower Arrow Lakes carries traffic across the narrow waterway to Burton and Fauquier. From there the road winds north to Nakusp, overnight stop of the lake steamers on their regular runs.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

The Landslide Damage

Political Geologists Now Survey Ontario-Quebec Underpinnings

WHEN speaking either of a political or a natural avalanche, Canadians use the term "landslide", borrowed from the American rather than the English "landslip". It was a landslide that buried the opposition to the St. Laurent government in 1949.

A recent work of fiction dealing with a landslide is a novel, "When The Mountain Fell", by the Swiss author, C. F. Ramuz. It took Antoine, the shepherd, more than seven weeks to crawl out between the massive fragments of the mountain, when 150,000,000 cubic feet of rock fell on him. So far few Progressive-Conservative or Cooperative Commonwealth Federation heads have appeared above the gravel of a living tomb that imprisoned them on June 27, though official counts and recounts promise a few minor miracles of resuscitation.

Curiosity has led the political pundits to clamber over the great pile of the St. Laurent landslide, to measure it and to estimate its causes and effects. Here and there a photograph is turned to the wall in the party haunts, a sign that someone who is missing will never be seen again. Ambulance parties have returned empty-handed to report that the stones lie deep upon many who have perished.

The arm-chair surveyors have viewed the scene and reported that nothing like this has ever happened before. The sound of the avalanche has swept across the backyard fences and through a million farmyards, and now the dust has settled in silence. But it will be some time before the grass grows again on the blasted fields of the opposition parties.

In the safe dwellings of their pleasant valleys, the Liberals have recovered from astonishment at the catastrophe that befell their enemies, and they have celebrated. They have sent out political geologists to see whether more large chunks of the landscape might still fall away. They are looking over the hill country where Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Frost reign over provincial affairs, in case the provincial foundations in Ontario and Quebec may have been weakened. They look also to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A landslide leaves the landscape dotted with boulders as big as houses that were not there before. One of them is the problem of effective opposition. It lies with Mr. St. Laurent, who claims no election promise except to give good government, to determine whether it is the P.C. or the C.C.F. party that revives or disappears entirely as a substantial political force. He will determine what territory the government occupies and what it leaves to others in the next few years.

Meanwhile, the new Parliament will meet in late September, and the honeymoon of the St. Laurent victory will certainly last throughout the first session.

•

Alliances Backfire

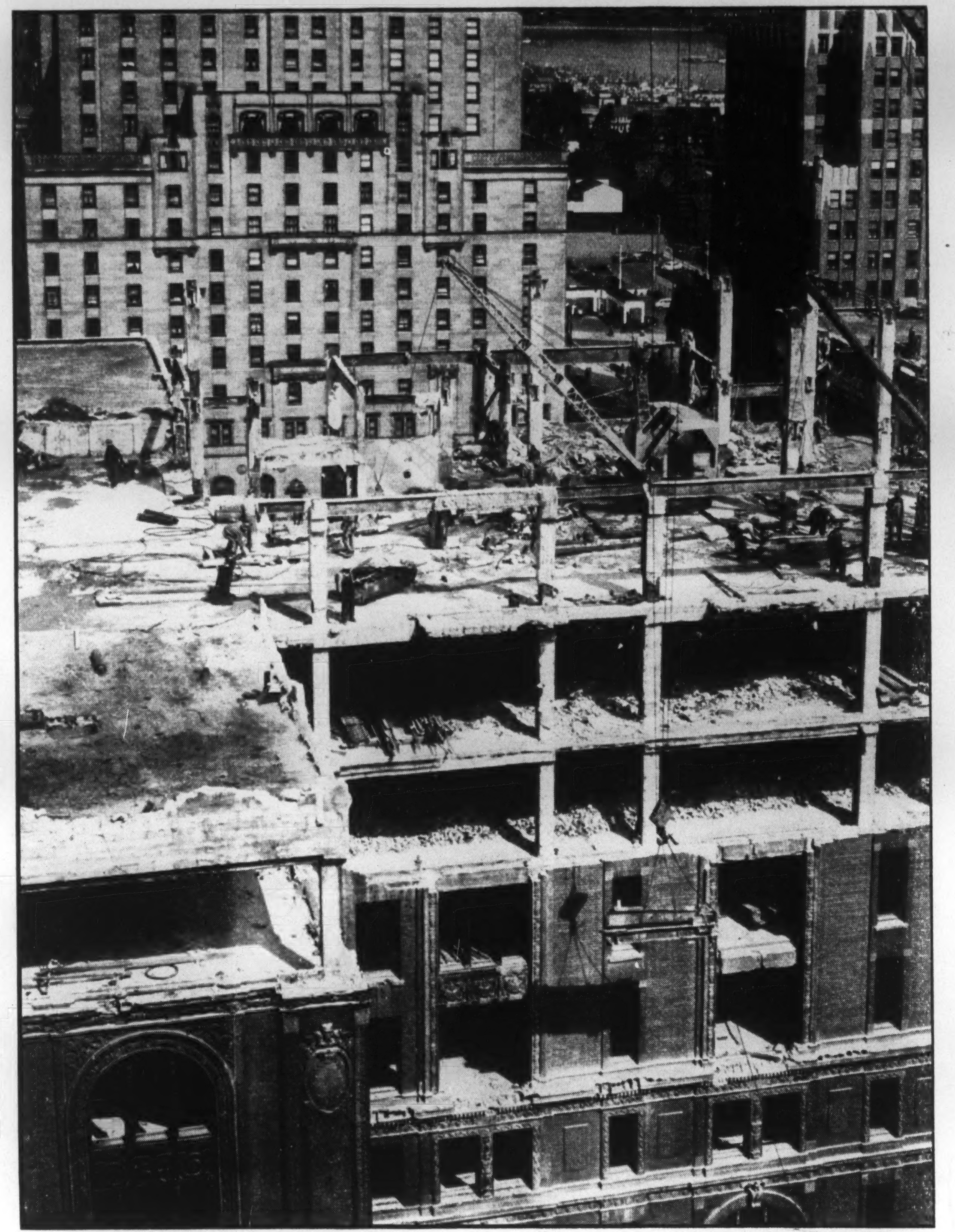
Drew-Duplessis, C.C.F.-C.C.L. Aided Only The Liberals

THE ingredients of the Liberal victory were a compound of competent leadership by Mr. St. Laurent and the backfire of two alliances. Both the Progressive-Conservatives and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation introduced new political partners into the campaign, and neither of them brought the results hoped for. One alliance was the working arrangement between the Drew leadership of the P.C. party and Mr. Duplessis and the Union Nationale. The other was the program of political action for the C.C.F. by the Canadian Congress of Labor.

The P.C.-U.N. alliance was fully confirmed in the campaign. In an election in which no paramount issue existed, it exerted great influence on voters everywhere, often in a different way. It was not foreseen at the Conservative convention last fall, that selected Mr. Drew as leader and framed a platform on which he could campaign for office. It had the effect of overshadowing that platform, a fact that goes a long way in explaining how the Canadian electorate with many truly conservative elements in it should so firmly reject a program of Conservatism. In Quebec it turned voters against Mr. Duplessis, who became leader in 1933 of the Quebec Conservative party, which he converted to the Union Nationale in 1936. The effort to re-convert it to a Conservative party in 1949 found the Union working for Mr. Drew with only half its heart. In Ontario, the alliance undermined many a Conservative stronghold. Elsewhere it killed Conservative hopes like an early frost, for it aroused the instinct to oppose a coalition based in Ontario and Quebec. In the end it smothered the true blue elements which had waited, with more hope in their hearts than for 15 years, for a Conservative victory.

The motivation of the C.C.F.-C.C.L. alliance was different. It was arranged in open conventions. It was, however, primarily a headquarters policy conceived in the Ottawa headquarters of the C.C.F. It offended the grass-roots support in the western provinces where the C.C.F. was born and nourished on farm politics. The great debate whether farm support would be alienated raged for months in the C.C.F. Those who said it would were almost shouted down. The view prevailed that the C.C.L. would bring powerful financial help and new organizers to the party and that, as the cliché of Labor politics puts it, there is no reason why the farmer and the worker should not work together. It was a policy of risks, and it failed. The C.C.F. campaign was short of funds, short of workers and, finally, short of voters.

Everywhere the voters were flocking to the Liberal party as the best place to register a vote against the P.C.-U.N. alliance, and the C.C.F. was left preaching to its converted.



—Photo by Dettloff

FACE CHANGING in Vancouver will bring a nostalgic sigh to many West Coast visitors as the old Hotel Vancouver disappears under demolition. For years it was *the* hotel.

•

Holidays Must Wait

First Meeting Of The Cabinet Sends Mr. Abbott To London

OTTAWA has fallen into the dog days of politics, when the tourists come and the residents go, some to nearby cool spots and some farther afield. Some have gone for the season, like SATURDAY NIGHT'S Mr. Eggleston who usually conducts this department but who is scouting the Prairies for material for a book. He was last seen beyond the Cypress Hills.

For others, holidays must wait. The first cabinet meeting after the election found a tangled problem on the table, and the government has sent Mr. Abbott off to London for a conference with Sir Stafford Cripps and the finance ministers of other member-states of the Commonwealth. Mr. Abbott's mission reminds Ottawa that the dollar shortage is always with us. The Marshall Plan is not enough to keep the rest of the world supplied with dollars, if the rest of the world does not earn a great many more than it receives by courtesy of the United States treasury. Moreover, the steam behind the Marshall Plan in Washington has slackened as a result of the recession that has made Americans less interested in the graph of foreign recovery than in the behavior of their own economy. This will likely be temporary, especially if the cold war should resume.

Mr. Abbott represents the country that is the best dollar-earner in the world, and will likely continue to be for many years to come. The London conference provides an opportunity to explore again the limits of Canada's postwar trade, which seem to be changing constantly.

•

The National Capital

Monumental Plan By Greber Awaits Government Aid

THE outlook has never been more promising for the development of Ottawa as the National Capital. All the campaign speeches heard in Ottawa favored creating a capital city worthy of the nation. Canada is, after all, 82 years of age. When the United States had reached the same stage, in the 1860's, Washington was on the eve of great development as a city, even if the foreign reporters who came to cover the War of the States, found it unattractive. The London *Telegraph's* man described it as "a great, scrambling, slack-baked embryo of a city basking in the December sun like an alligator on the mud bank of a bayou in July." It took Washington more than 80 years to get a proper waterworks system, and to get the dome on the Capitol.

Ottawa's future as a city depends at the moment on how much new-look raiment the St. Laurent administration is prepared to hang on the bare bones of the Greber Plan for a National Capital. The new Federal District Commission, with representation from across the country, has met and looked over the ground. The Ottawa newspapers have speculated about a new bridge over the Rideau Canal, and other amenities. But it will take at least the rest of the 20th century to bring to fruition the vision of Jacques Greber, the eminent French town planner and architect.

Passing Show

THE drive-in theatre will be a great institution when they invent a way by which you can also drive-out without waiting for the end of a show you don't like.

•

The Ottawa *Journal* has dropped its morning edition "to meet the ever-growing demand for the evening edition." We have done our best to figure this out; now you try.

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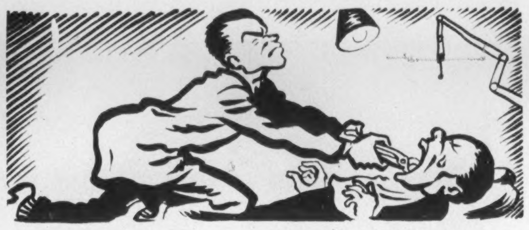
A good dentist is one who pulls the tooth, the whole tooth and nothing but the tooth.



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The majority of motor accidents are due to stupidity, says a Canadian expert. Unfortunately the majority of victims are not the stupid persons who cause the accidents.

•

Smile The While

When hidden taxes get you down,
Produce a smile; repress the frown.
The sales tax, don't forget, is here
For only twelve months every year.
J. E. P.

•

Senator Bouchard must be waiting impatiently for Senator Godbout's maiden speech. Mr. Godbout fired Mr. Bouchard from his provincial job some years ago on account of Mr. Bouchard's maiden speech in the Senate.

•

The British T.U.C. complains that workers are not getting a loud enough voice in the nationalized industries. That little squeak from under the floor is the voice of the consumer.

•

Conservative newspapers are explaining that the voters won't vote against Santa Claus. Not even for a bigger and better Santa Claus?

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Too bad that Mr. Bracken is not in the new House; his Mona Lisa smile at his fellow Progressive Conservatives ought to be visible to the public.

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Add to "Shocking political payoffs" the voters' reaction to Mr. McCullagh's radio talk.

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Lucy says the cheapest family amusement she knows of is taking the children to the airport to see the North Stars land and take off.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

publicly admit any connection with them, and this technique was beneficial in both Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Bourassa was therefore the author of the Conservative opportunity, but he was in no way a participant in their campaign. The Nationalists undoubtedly expected a close division between Liberals and Conservatives with themselves holding the balance of power; but the anti-reciprocity campaign was so effective (thanks largely to arguments provided by United States defenders of the agreement) that Mr. Borden was rendered almost completely independent of the Nationalist members, and all that they ever achieved was to make it impossible for him to appeal to the country against the Liberal Senate's veto of his naval proposals. As the war came closer they became completely powerless, and when conscription became an issue Quebec returned 62 Laurier Liberals to 3 Conservatives in 1917 and 65 to none in 1921.

For a Conservative government in Ontario and a Union Nationale government in Quebec to work together to annoy a Liberal government at Ottawa is excellent tactics for both. For a Conservative party whose chief strength is in Ontario and a Union Nationale party which exists only in Quebec to campaign in a federal election as if they were a single party is ruinous, and any "old Conservative" could have told Mr. Drew so.

C.C.F. Is Not Extinct

IT WOULD be very unsafe to conclude from the serious slump suffered by the C.C.F. in the general election that Socialism is on the way out in this country. There may or there may not be a reaction against that ethical-economic theory in process of development, as a result of the revelation of the consequences of Socialism in Great Britain and of Communism in the U.S.S.R.; but if so it can hardly have gone far enough in this country to have produced any such decline in the Socialist vote as was experienced.

The C.C.F. losses were due to the attitude of a considerable element in the party on a subject on which Canada is almost completely united—the North Atlantic Treaty and the necessity of preparedness in regard to Russia. It is true that on this subject the attitude of Mr. Coldwell was as correct as that of any other party leader; but the voters did not trust the party to follow his leadership (that is one of the penalties of the ultra-democracy which is professed by the C.C.F. and which must considerably weaken the authority of the leader), and viewed with much alarm the propaganda of the pro-Russian clique in his following. Even in Quebec, and much more in provinces where the C.C.F. has some political prospects, the slightest suspicion of a peace-at-any-price view in regard to Russia is fatal to an otherwise strong candidate.

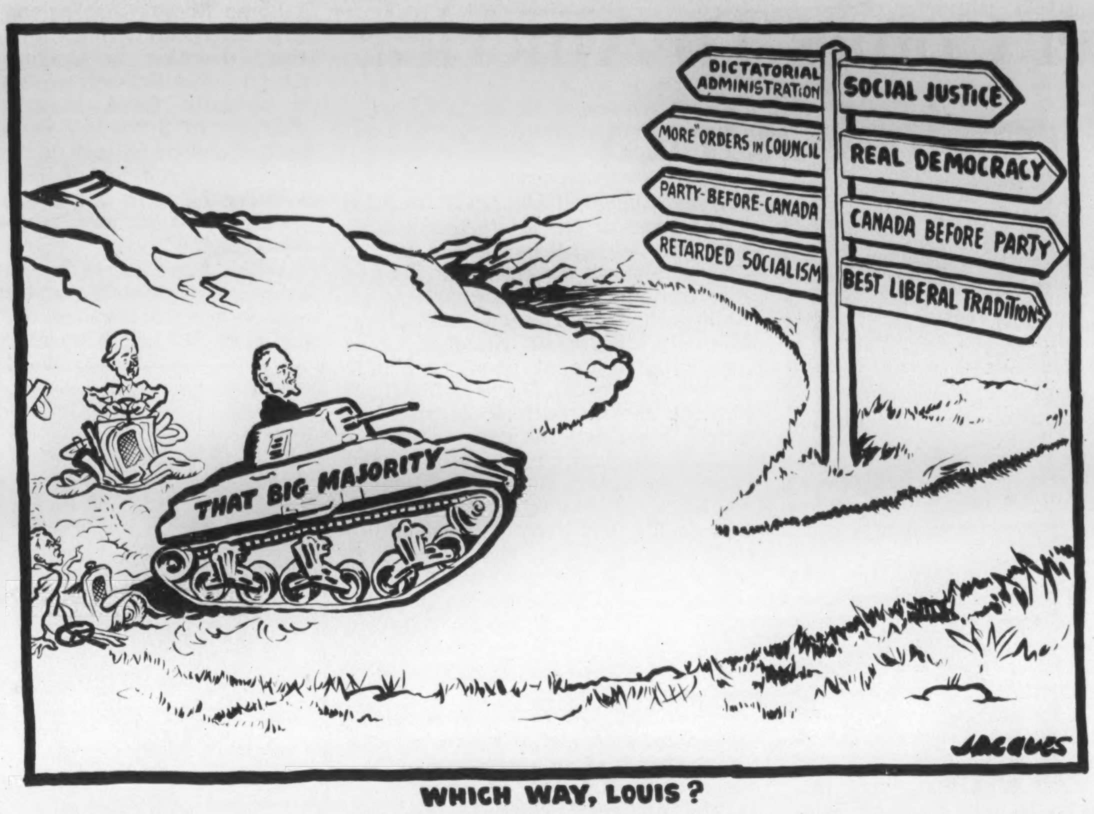
Nor was the general prosperity of the country of any assistance to the Socialist candidates. The kind of voters who vote Socialist in hard times are not the kind of voters who see very far ahead, and so long as they are still on the payroll themselves they pay no attention to warnings that they may be off it next year.

The disastrous failure of the Union des Electeurs in Quebec, fifty of whose candidates lost their deposits, calls for neither regret nor sympathy. The sources of the funds of this party are something of a mystery (the sources of the funds of the two older parties are unknown but they are not a mystery), and the platform of the party is as objectionable as that of the Social Credit party in its monetary jugglery and much more so in its racial implications. It may not be heard from again.

Radio Editorials

WE ARE charmed with the possibilities which lie before Canadian broadcasting if the C.B.C. or any future licensing authority should decide to follow the F.C.C. of the United States and authorize "editorializing" by station owners on their own air. There is a limitation to this authorization, in that the licensee must not interfere with the right of the public to hear a reasonably balanced presentation of all responsible viewpoints.

At the present time Mr. McCullagh of the *Globe-Mail-Telegram* and Mr. Hindmarsh of the Toronto *Star* are not radio licensees, although the *Star* was at one time and Mr. McCullagh has often expressed a desire to be, which has been restrained by the fact that the C.B.C. does not like granting new licenses to newspaper owners when there are other possible licensees available. But we can imagine both Mr. Hindmarsh and Mr. McCullagh as possible station owners, and there may be station owners today with editorial instincts closely resembling those of the two eminent newspaper chiefs. If Mr. Hindmarsh and Mr. McCullagh did become station owners, what would be their feelings if they had to so conduct their editorializing on the air that listeners who could hear no other station were still able to hear a reasonably balanced presentation of all responsible viewpoints? What is the good, we can fancy their saying, of owning a station if you can't ram your own viewpoints down the throats of all its listeners without being bothered with other viewpoints, and who cares whether a radio viewpoint is "responsible" or not?



WHICH WAY, LOUIS?

The Warsaw Ghetto

THE story of the Warsaw Ghetto from 1941 to 1944 is one of the great and unforgettable epics of human heroism in conflict with human bestiality. It has now been told by one of the greatest leaders of the Jewish resistance, and told with a restraint, an absence of rhetoric, a strict adherence to factual record, which mark him as not only a great character but also a fine and noble mind. "The Stars Bear Witness" by Bernard Goldstein (Macmillan, $4.50) is in part a record of unspeakable horrors, but it is far less painful to read than most atrocity books because its author's mind is not on the horrors but on the heroism which they called out in so many of those who had to endure them.

An infinitesimal percentage of those who were in the Ghetto in the last fateful days managed to escape by means of the sewers and are still alive today. A few more, including Goldstein, were outside the Ghetto making contact with their supporters when the Germans sealed it off, and managed to survive by a series of miracles. "When the Germans finished, nothing was left in the Ghetto except a broad field of rubble, three stories deep." But the unfortunates whose burned and gassed and mutilated bodies lay in that rubble, or had been incinerated at its edge, had exacted a heavy price in German lives and had written an imperishable story in the annals of human bravery, and an indictment of the German soul.

Klan Klaptrap

THE indignation of the Ku Klux Klan of Alabama over the use of eye-holed bedsheets by other than Klansmen is, though they do not seem to realize it, a most damning indictment of the whole Klan method. For if secrecy and anonymity are proper for the performance of the Klan itself they are equally proper for the performance of anybody else who chooses to use them; the Klan has no patent or copyright on bedsheets and pays no license fee for robing itself in them. It cannot logically object to anybody else doing what it does itself.

The argument that the Klan uses its bedsheets to threaten and flog the right people—the people who ought to be threatened and flogged—while other bedsheeters threaten and flog the wrong ones (possibly including a few Klansmen), will not hold water. Private persons concealed in bedsheets cannot be allowed to threaten and flog anybody, for the simple reason that they are always liable to threaten and flog the wrong people, or more correctly that there are no right people to be threatened and flogged by private persons.

Employment in U.K.

THE *Economist* of London is making a courageous and praiseworthy attempt to persuade its readers that in Great Britain a period of unemployment considerably exceeding anything that has been experienced since the outbreak of the second war is probably inevitable. Specifically the prediction is of a period of "normal" unemployment, which the *Economist* defines as between five and seven per cent of the insured population, or in absolute figures 1 million to 1.4 million for the United Kingdom as a whole. This prediction has of course drawn down on the courageous journal's head the accusation of "advocating" the dismissal of 1,400,000 workers. The present unemployment total is less than a third of a million.

Unemployment is obviously and unquestionably an evil. It is not, however, an evil of such monstrous mien that it is to be avoided at any price; and the trouble with all of the people who argue that "full employment" is an absolute necessity is that they have not considered the price that must be paid for it. They want full employment no matter what it costs. It is therefore worth while to inquire what are the various means for avoiding unemployment and what each of them costs.

First let us make plain that unemployment insurance is not a means of avoiding unemployment. It might indeed if badly managed easily become a means of increasing unemployment, for the taxes which pay for it must add to the cost of production at a time when the essential thing (for the reduction and avoidance of unemployment) is to get that cost down. Unemployment insurance is simply a means, and perhaps a slightly risky one, of avoiding some of the worst consequences of unemployment.

The great cause of unemployment is the inability of business enterprisers to sell the products of labor at a price which will repay to them the cost of labor. In a Communist economy, and presumably in an advanced Socialist economy, it is not necessary to sell the products of labor at a price which will repay the cost of labor, and it would not be difficult if it were necessary, since the cost of labor can be reduced to whatever the controllers of the economy think necessary. In a "free" economy that method of adjustment is not possible. When in a free economy the enterprisers can sell at a remunerative price only a portion of the products which labor would be able to turn out if it were fully employed, they employ only that portion of the available labor whose products they expect to be able to sell. This improves the efficiency of what labor is employed, and probably in the long run reduces its price except in a few highly organized and somewhat monopolistic trades.

The reduction in the amount of labor performed could be effected just as well, and much more comfortably for society, by reducing the working hours of each worker, and this is the excuse advanced for all the reduction-of-hours demands of the last five years. But unfortunately these demands are always accompanied by a corresponding increase in the hourly rate, so that the union method of avoiding unemployment omits the one essential thing by which alone it is possible to avoid unemployment, namely the reduction of cost. So far the increases of cost which have resulted by the application of this method (at a time when there was no early prospect of unemployment anyhow) have been absorbed by steadily increasing prices, made possible by the fact that currencies today have only the remotest relationship to gold. There is no indication whatever that organized labor would be willing to accept reduced hours without an increased rate per hour as a means of combating unemployment.

Year Book Changes

STATISTICS are certainly the most fascinating things. Here is the new Canada Year Book, dated for the first time with two years, "1948-49", instead of as it would have been under the old style, just "1948", and signed by the Dominion Statistician on February 1, 1949, instead of on September 1, 1948, as formerly. We cannot find that it actually includes anything, statistical or otherwise, that happened after December 31, 1948, but the new dating does make it possible to cover the previous calendar year completely for all the more important statistics.

From this volume we find that the average Canadian farm-owner, if he bought his farm in 1910 and did not sell it before 1929, is now for the first time in a position to get out of his investment without a loss. The average value per acre was $33 in 1910, $48 in 1920, 37 in 1929, and after that it hung around $24, with an occasional slump to $23, until 1942 when it started up and in 1947 it reached $35 and the 1910 buyer could at last realize without loss. Of course the 1920 buyer will never have that privilege—or will he? In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the farmer was still below the 1910 level even in 1947, but he had shown a marked recovery from the terrible 'thirties. The explanation for the recovery is clear enough: in 1947 the index of agricultural product prices was 95.5 per cent above the 1935-39 base, while that of the things bought by farmers was only 57.4 per cent up.

The Dominion Statistician still seems to us in danger of being charged with inadequate recognition of the efforts of the provinces to provide useful information about themselves. In deference to a hint of ours last year, he has added Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan to the provinces which do something for history; but surely the Provincial Archivist of Quebec, Mr. Antoine Roy (whom we believe to be the son of his predecessor), does at least as much as his Saskatchewan colleague to justify the existence of his office, which gets no mention whatever.

There is a new section in the Government chapter, dealing with the Judiciary. Every province seems to have a different set of names for its courts. There is a most interesting article on the Astrophysical Observatory, which has what in its day was the world's largest telescope. There is an article on the climate, the first in twenty years, from which we gather that in all that time nothing has been done about it; its variety is described as having both advantages and disadvantages! The high record temperature for Winnipeg is 108 degrees; the low for Prince Albert is 70 below.

ANATHEMA FOR JULY

MAY he cough and wheeze and produce a sneeze
For every weed and flower;
My joy'll be complete if it's always sweet
When he orders a whiskey sour.

I trust in his grog he'll discover a frog,
Even if merely a lone one;
When he hammers a nail, I hope without fail
That he frequently hits his own one.

In Pluto's State, the hottest plate
Is what I'd like him to be on:
Not a year, the nut, nor a decade, but
Eternally plus an aeon.

I shall shout "Hurray!" when he's sent where he may
Alternately burn and unburn.
Some criminal? Nope. I refer to the dope
Who thwacked me on my sunburn.

J. E. P.

Albert Schweitzer Comes To America: Great Soul Of Tropical Africa

By CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

The character of Albert Schweitzer, who many believe has done some of the world's best thinking while living as a medical missionary in the heart of Africa for the past 36 years, holds a peculiar fascination.

A visitor has described his tiny office-study-bedroom at Lambarene as a rough wooden hut, festooned with bundles of manuscript for the third volume of his history of civilization—each completed chapter being looped with string and hung like a dead pheasant—and crammed with a grand piano, and a pen with a pair of antelope fawns who occasionally try their teeth on the tough pages of the manuscript.

This almost legendary personage returned to Europe last winter, and is now making his first visit to America.

ONE of the world's most interesting and perhaps, one of its greatest living men, is now visiting America. He was 74 last January. His once jet-black hair is grey; his weakening eyesight has prevented him from doing but a little surgery in the hospital which he established at Lambarene in French Equatorial Africa; his powerful six-foot frame is slightly bent. But this man who has won doctorates in philosophy, theology, music and medicine, has a name at which millions thrill.

This will be his first American visit, although his wife and daughter have been before, and there is a Schweitzer Fellowship which has aided his work since 1940. His stay will be brief, and his only public appearances seem to be at Aspen, Colorado, where he will give two lectures at a special observance of the bicentenary of Goethe. Had it been possible for him to have remained longer, hundreds of cities and universities would have opened their arms to him, in Canada as well as the United States, since for many people of this continent his name has come to signify paramount genius, profound thought, great sincerity, genuine humanism and consecration to the will of God in Christ.

His career has been unique. He was born at Günsbach in Alsace five years after the Franco-Prussian war had reclaimed that province for Germany. Here, his father was the pastor of a small Lutheran parish, and here he spent the happy years of childhood so exquisitely described in his little book "Memoirs of Childhood and Youth."

His youth was extraordinarily happy. Indeed, his sensitive nature caused him to wonder if he had a right to such happiness, and this thought seems to have fixed his later resolve to do what he could to ease the world's pain wherever his services might be most needed. He must have inherited his religious interest not only from his father but also from his mother, since she, too, was a child of the parsonage. Both his parents were musical, and the boy Albert naturally took to music as to theology.

His Alsatian birth made him equally familiar with both French and German. At home they spoke French, and his letters to his parents were always in that language. Yet he insists that German is his mother-tongue and that a man deceives himself if he claims two mother-tongues. Ask such a man, he says, in what language he ordinarily counts and thinks, and the fallacy will be exposed.

First Career in Music

At all events, he considers German the more dynamic language of the two, even if the less precise. In one of his books, he writes: "in French I seem to be strolling along the well-kept paths in a fine park, but in German to be wandering at will in a magnificent forest. Into literary German there flows continually new life from the dialects with which it has kept in touch. French has lost this contact with the soil."

He made excellent progress at school and at the same time with his music. In 1893 he passed his "leaving" examinations, and in October of that year began his association with the great Parisian organist, Charlie Marie Widor, with whom he later edited the definitive edition of Johann Sebastian Bach.

Widor once told him that he could never understand Bach's Choral Preludes for the organ. He seemed to think that the Bach melodies and the Chorales themselves did not always express the same mood. Schweitzer enlightened him by pointing out that in order to understand the preludes, it was essential to know the words of the chorales as well as the music, since Bach had considered the words as well as the music in his compositions. His promise to elaborate on this in a little book developed into two gigantic volumes!

In 1893, too, he entered Strasbourg University, devoting himself to both theology and philosophy. His first doctorate was won with a dissertation on "The Religious Philosophy of Kant". Then he turned to securing his licentiate in theology, for apparently he was enamored of preaching. Somewhere he says: "preaching was a necessity of my being. I felt it something wonderful to address a congregation every Sunday about the deepest questions in life."

His theological studies led him to make a most complete survey of all Christological literature by German and other writers from Reimarus (1694-1768) to Wrede (1859-1907). It was a tremendous undertaking, and when his volume was first published in 1906 in German—Schweitzer was then but 31—its importance was immediately recognized. An English edition appeared in 1910 entitled "The Quest of the Historical Jesus", reaching its eighth edition in 1948.

By analyzing the contributions and shortcomings of all these writers, including those who argued that Christ was only a myth, he was able, to his own satisfaction at least, to bridge the chasm between the eschatological element in the outlook of the historical Jesus and the permanent and abiding contribution of Jesus to the moral and spiritual rehabilitation of mankind.

He could not deny the eschatological element, i.e., the view that the world is on the brink of a catastrophe which must take place before the eternal Kingdom is established. This view was common in Christ's day, but to Schweitzer the use of the catastrophic was the transient element in His revelation; the permanent element was in the way he wedded to the sense of the catastrophic the ethic of active love, as the universal solvent. (In this Schweitzer reverses the position of those modern sects which cry "It's later than you think!", while neglecting the all-important ethic of love).

Some liberal theologians felt that this interpretation completely upset their devotion to the teaching of Christ. But Schweitzer insisted that it actually freed them from the shackles of a world-view which had passed away and left them at liberty "to let the religion of Jesus become a living force in our thought, as its purely spiritual and ethical nature demands."

With fame already assured in theology, philosophy and music, he now began to prepare for his real life-work. He had determined all this when he was only twenty-one, for during Whitsun week in 1896 at Günsbach, he had decided one morning that he would live until he was thirty for science and art, and thenceforth would devote himself to the service of humanity.

He had thought of alternative forms of service, but a bulletin of the Missionary Society of Paris settled it. It referred to the great need for medical services at their station in French Equatorial Africa. So, on October 13th, 1905, he wrote his parents telling them that he, with

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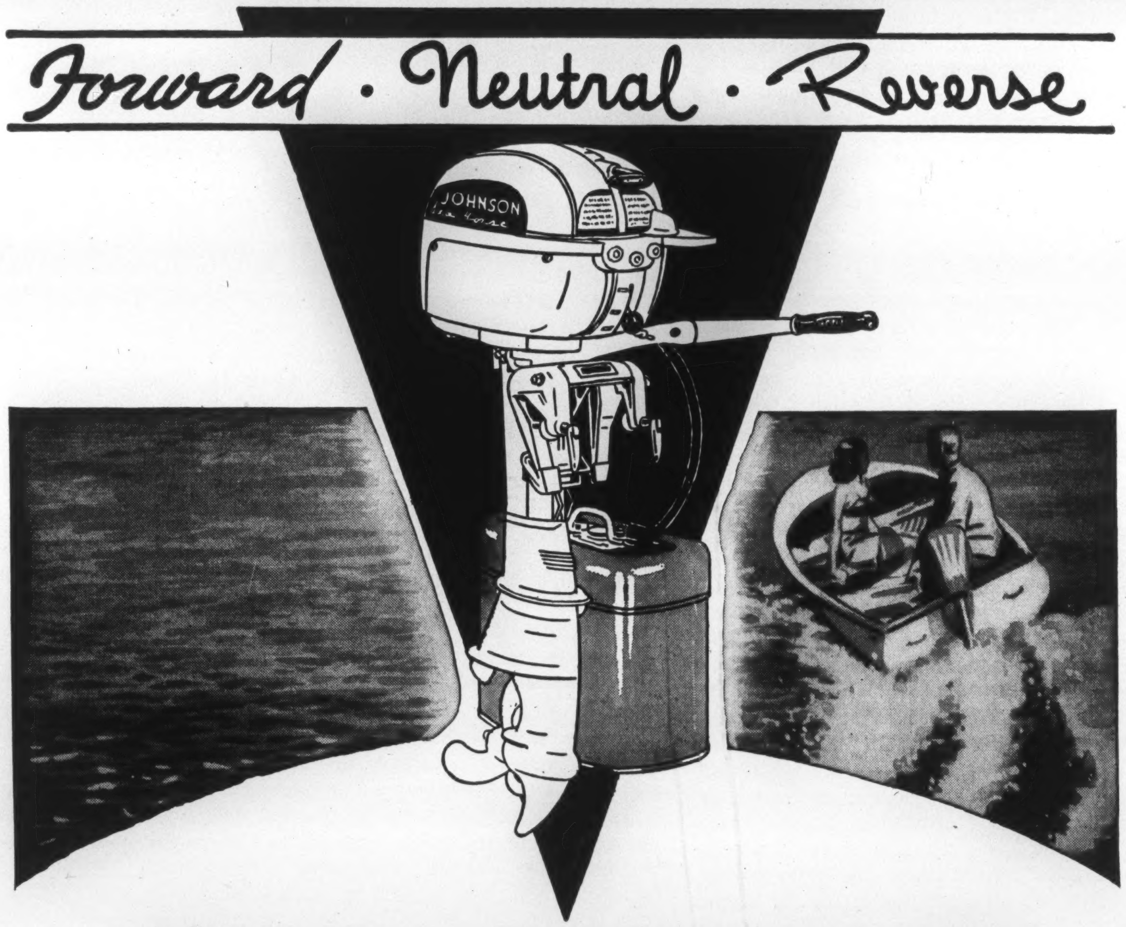

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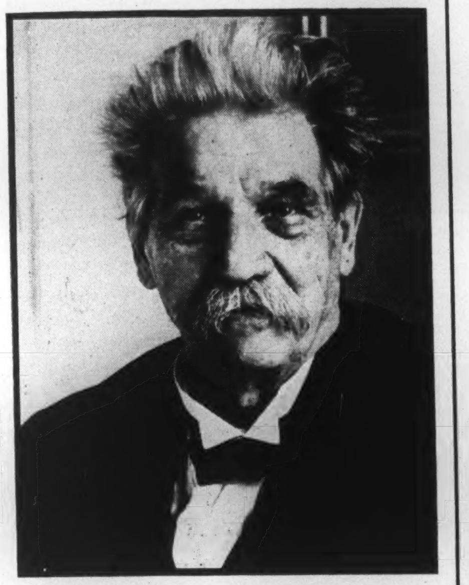
his degrees in music, theology and philosophy, would enter as a student in medicine in the winter term and prepare to be a doctor of medicine.

Decides to Go to Africa

Of course, this decision involved another seven years in studies of a character quite different from those to which he was accustomed. It might be difficult, but there would be the compensations which come to those accustomed to dealing in broad theories but who now find themselves rigorously confined to fact!

Nevertheless, during his medical course, he still maintained his faith in the humanities, in pure thinking, and in music. Royalties from his books on music, fees earned by playing the organ at great festivals and concerts helped to finance him in his medical course.

While serving his interneship, he prepared his thesis for his medical doctorate and "for this," he writes, "I choose as my subject the collection and examination of all that had been published from the medical side on the mental derangement of which the writers suppose Jesus to have been the victim". He then took some special work in Paris on tropical medicine, and when he felt reasonably certain that he would be able to secure funds for his work from friendly sources or by his own efforts, he approached the Paris Mission Society and asked to be allowed to go to Lambarene at his own expense as doctor to the mission there.



ALBERT SCHWEITZER, who has been described as more like Goethe in his universality than any other living man, is making his first visit to America for Goethe bicentenary.

Life in Primeval Forest

He did not want to be too bound to the society. "What I wanted," he has written, "was an absolutely personal and independent activity"—a kind of consecrated free enterprise! The mission society at first showed some hesitation, for not a few felt that his Christological views were far from orthodox (true), but Schweitzer wanted only to serve his fellow men in the spirit of Christ and "in perfect freedom".

If he were allowed to go to their mission, he promised not to engage in evangelistic work, and, as for preaching, to be "as mute as a fish". They agreed at last, and he sailed from Bordeaux for Africa in March, 1913.

The story of his work "On the Edge of the Primeval Forest" is one of the great stories of our time. He has supported the work in various ways, from the proceeds of recitals in Europe, to which he frequently returned, from royalties of various kinds, and from the contributions of friends and admirers all over the world.

Some, of course, thought him slightly deranged to give up all his varied accomplishments. He thought he was giving them up too, but though his hospital has grown from the dilapidated hen-coop which was given him for an operating-room on his arrival, to forty buildings with three hundred beds, he has been able to maintain his former intellectual and artistic interests.

There, on the edge of the primeval forest, he has gathered the material for his four-volume history of civilization, only two of which have as yet been published and in which he has expounded the theory of "reverence for life" as the basis of the ethical impulse.

There, too, he has maintained his interest in music, for the Bach Society of Paris sent him an ant-proof piano with a pedal keyboard to which he could retire after a trying day in the operating-room and live again with Bach, Guilmant and Widor. Though he did try to keep as mute as a fish, the mission staff would at conferences defer to him on theological matters; although on one occasion, his contribution was dismissed by a native preacher who claimed that Schweitzer was only a surgeon while they represented the theologians!

It remains to be seen whether Schweitzer will be able to crown his fascinating career by publishing the third and final volumes of his philosophy of civilization, entitled "Reverence for Life", when he returns to Africa in October. It will not be easy; for he himself admits that all living creatures live off other living creatures without any particular reverence for their victims, and that one has constantly to choose what he must be prepared to sacrifice in order that something else may live.

Whether he succeeds or fails in this, Schweitzer has given to the twentieth century a supreme example of devotion to truth, to sound thinking, to music-understanding, to the knowledge of and capacity to treat tropical and other diseases. All this he has achieved with rare humility, and armed with the ethic of love for God and man which, he claims, has come to him from the Jesus of history.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Election - Minded Congressmen Refuse Taxes To Cover Deficit

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

ON the heels of Canada's decision to give the Liberal Administration another term in office, opponents of Democratic President Harry S. Truman are trying to smoke him out on his 1952 re-election intentions.

Mr. Truman, who is presumably too busy getting his legislative program through a reluctant Congress to think about future election plans, isn't saying as yet. However, Congressmen, many of whom come up for election next year, have the voters very much in their thoughts as they make up their minds on legislation.

Mr. Truman had financial matters on his mind during his Fourth of July cruise aboard the presidential yacht *Williamsburg* on the Potomac River. Fiscal year-end reports revealed a billion dollar deficit as the President prepared his Economic Report to Congress, to be delivered soon.

Congress is determined to cut taxes if possible and appears to be ready to turn down the President once again on his request for a four million dollar tax increase.

In addition to current deflationary trends, Congressmen obviously are thinking of the electors as they deliberate on these national economic issues.

Senate Finance Chairman George of Georgia, a Democrat, has publicly asked Mr. Truman to drop his repeated demands for four billion dollars in new taxes.

•

WHO'D SUCCEED HARRY?

Nothing to Prevent Him Getting Nomination If He Wants It

OBSERVERS in the opposite political camp from President Truman recall that soon after his election last year he indicated that he might not run again. They concede, though, that "there is nothing to prevent a man from changing his mind."

They also concede the practical consideration that there is nothing to prevent Mr. Truman from getting the nomination if he wants it.

They wonder if there is truth in the report that he has made up his mind not to be a candidate, which is responsible for the number of Democratic hopefuls showing coy signs of interest in the 1952 nomination.

Several democratic politicians have been mentioned as ambitious to take over the presidential mantle. Among these are Governor Chester Bowles of Connecticut, form O.P.A. director, and Governor Adlai Stevenson, Liberal who carried his State last year by a large majority and had much to do with clinching success of Mr. Truman and other Democratic candidates.

Regarded as more formidable aspirants are Defence Secretary Louis Johnson and Supreme Court Justice W. O. Douglas. Mr. Johnson was recently rewarded with his defence job for his notable work in raising funds during last year's campaign.

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TRUMAN'S UPS AND DOWNS

Will Democratic Trend Continue Into The 82nd Congress

OF more immediate concern is the effect of President Truman's defeat on the Taft-Hartley bill, and his success in having the House pass his housing bill, on next year's voting.

Already organized labor has promised to make an election issue of the labor bill. And the housing measure would be worth votes from the people who so desperately need homes.

Both the Democrats and Republicans have been so confused by the upsets of the last two years that they have learned that politicking must be a full-time job, if it is to get results.

So that readers will have an understanding of current developments bearing on the 1950 Congressional elections I present some essential background information.

Here is the relative strength of the Democrats and Republicans in the last three Congresses:

Party Strength in Congress

	Members		Key Districts		Key States
	D.	R.	D.	R.	
79th......	242	191	104	65	31
80th......	188	246	38	103	27
81st......	263	171	99	108	37

Political strategists are confronted with this double-barrelled question:

Will the Democratic trend continue into 1950, or will the Republicans come back in the 82nd Congress?

What makes the forthcoming Congressional voting more uncertain than ever is that more Representatives were elected by small margins to the 81st Congress than in the two previous Congresses.

Of the 434 House seats, 99 switched politically from 1944 to 1948. A study of the 1948 election figures in the House shows that the Democratic victories have been stronger in terms of Congressmen elected than was indicated in the results. The Democrats won the house by 263 to 171, and the Republicans lost it by 47 seats.

A switch of only 0.3 per cent in their favor in these 47 closest districts would have given the Republicans a tight majority of 218. Of course, the same 0.3 per cent for the Democrats would have given them 52 more seats for a majority of 315 to 119.

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LEWIS AND TAFT-HARTLEY

Labor Law Is Hot Political Issue, And Far As Ever From Solution

HOW much did the current and typical attitude of John L. Lewis in present negotiations with mine operators have to do with defeat of President Truman's efforts to have the Taft-Hartley Act repealed?

This question is being asked by political observers who note that the Senate defied the Administration demands and wrote into the Taft-Hartley revision bill the plan of Senator Taft for court injunctions and plant seizures to halt national emergency strikes.

This same injunctive procedure could be used to curb Lewis, it is pointed out. Organized Labor, which refuses to give up the fight to eliminate hated labor controls, is none too pleased that this weapon is available to management.

It is expected that if President Truman gets the labor law passed by the Senate he will inevitably veto it.

In that event, the Taft-Hartley act would remain on the books, thus retaining authority for the President to obtain temporary injunctions to protect the public against national-emergency strikes and lockouts.

Labor's threat to make an election campaign issue of the labor law defeat produced varied reaction. One newspaper chain, which has a neutral attitude on labor questions, believes that the public will see it as a "phony issue."

The Taft-Hartley issue is hot as a firecracker, and further than ever from being solved.

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PORTS OF CALL

Spain A Land Of Many Contrasts And Time Is Of No Importance

By JOHN McCALL

MY INTRODUCTION to Spain was by air, flying from Bordeaux, and I was fascinated by the strange and dramatic landscape. At about 6000 feet, I spent two hours gazing at mountainous desert scorched and eroded by centuries of burning sun and scouring, icy wind. Madrid came abruptly out of this wild desolation, a city of startlingly magnificent buildings on a great plateau about 2500 feet above sea level. A few minutes later I was walking for the first time on Spanish soil.

First surprise on approaching the city by a wide, straight and dusty highway was to find that suburbia was occupied mainly by the poor, the better-off preferring city flats rather than our type of house with garden out of town.

The air smelled of wood fires, yet trees were rare in the great plain around us. Everything indicated the dominance of the sun in summer—inches of dust on the road, the deep dryness of the stony soil, the sparse herbage, the bleached colors of the flat-roofed houses. Odd to think that the irrigation system introduced by the Moorish invaders but allowed to fall into ruins, served Spain better than the modern, hydro-electric scheme—which can't get water.

Too Much Space?

Entering Madrid and expecting the familiar crowded turmoils of a metropolis, I was surprised to find no such commotion. But the lack of thronging traffic and bustling pedestrians was exaggerated by the enormous spaciousness of the plazas and avenues, plane tree line. I felt that there was just too much extravagance in both space and architecture. An overwhelming example of the latter conjured up visions of monarchial residence. It was, in fact, the Palacio de Communicaciones, or, in short, the Post Office.

Another architectural extravaganza was the Admiralty, which at least suggested that Espana rules the waves. If money were spent on the Spanish Fleet in proportion to the amount expended on this ornate edifice, she might have done so.

Mr. Churchill is credited with having had the word for it. Proudly shown the building during a visit some years ago, and reminded that the unpretentious British Admiralty was a poor second to it, Winston broadsided: "You have the world's greatest Admiralty and we have—the British Navy."

The critical foreigner who looks on such indications of greatness and is not overawed: who says indeed, that it is all façade and that for instance, at least half of the people should be taught how to read and write before they are given such a "palace of communications," or that the nation should have a fleet before it has such an Admiralty, is no friend of the proud Spaniard.

As if to show how little he is impressed by such utilitarianism, Franco, I observed, has in course of construction on one of Madrid's noble exterior avenues, a huge building, such as might have graced ancient Greece or Rome. To the crude but respectful question, "What's that for?" I got the answer: "Government administration."

Along the avenue, at that moment, cantered two superbly mounted policemen in grey, riding with admirable ease and grace, carbines slung like cavalry. Following them came two more policemen, in leather garb, astride roaring motor cycles. And near me on the sidewalk two more guardians of law and order conferred, one an ordinary Madrid policeman, in long drab coat, finely tailored, armed with rubber truncheon, and automatic pistol, the other a Civil Guard, the *corps d'elite* constabulary Espana, grey-green attired, with queer black patent-leather hat and armed intimidatingly, not only with pistol but with sub-machinegun.

My passport and other documents were retained at the hotel. The mere sight of members of the various police forces made me apprehensive of what might follow my being asked for these papers. Subsequently I learned through an amused compatriot, that I need not ask for my passport and other documents immediately as they were probably in the hands of the security police.

A Few Contrasts

The city has its share of contrasts—

Huge razzle-dazzle American cars and forlorn mule or donkey-drawn carts.

Resplendently American tailored men and sombre black-garbed women.

Plenitude of museums and theatres and lack of schools.

New building and long discontinued construction.

Poor women, sewing and sunning themselves, sitting on the ground against the front walls of the royal palace.

People on the portico of the Post Office, unable to read, waiting for someone to show them which of the labelled posting boxes to drop their letters into.

Beggars selling "make your fortune" lottery tickets.

The old alleys so close to the palace.

The number of shoe-blacks and the number of ragged rope-soled shoes.

Reckless speed of undeviating cars, horns going, and the determination of pedestrians not to give way.

Lateness of cafe night life and how little life there is in them.

Abundance of food in shops and its prohibitive price.

Universal taste for wine and the absence of drunkenness.

I found the opulence of art in museums and churches rather overwhelming, but not too much for the native, especially the poor, who go often to see the treasured works of Velasquez, Ribera, el Greco, Murillo, Goya and other masters. Religion is closely interwoven into life in Spain. I was shown a beautiful chapel within the premises of a Madrid newspaper, which was built for the employees.

After churchgoing, the Spaniard thinks about bull-fighting, a summer entertainment, and football in winter played on Sunday afternoon. Soccer is beginning to rival bull-fighting as the national pastime. About 45,000 attended a league game I saw at Madrid Real F.C. ground, which has a 75,000 capacity, in modern style, with covered seating accommodation. The crowd was largely middle class, with hats and cigars, and it was Continental football — fast, spectacularly acrobatic but lacking craftiness. The ambulance men were troops. Policemen sat on stools around the track.

One remarkable fact about that game was that it began on time. Unpunctuality is an old Spanish custom and nobody but the foreigner appears to worry about it. Time to the Spaniard is something immeasurable. After waiting nearly an hour for a Madrileno to keep an appointment, I was told he would turn up in "eight and some minutes." That proved to be about eighteen minutes later. I got the impression that life in Spain would be disorganized if everybody started paying attention to punctuality. I was told, in fact, that the telegraph officials in one town once went on strike by meticulously carrying out the regulations, properly timed.

The Frank Interest

Among the many things I liked in Madrid were the citizens' frank interest in each other in public; their charming manners on social occasions; their love of light and color; their skill in cooking, especially with olive oil; the orderly splendor of their best shops; and, for elegant dignity, the attire of the aristocratic man about town, that is, the *capa* or cloak, a handsome and romantic garment of fine black or dark blue, exquisitely cut and worn with classical grace.

It goes with an austere, slightly sinister, black hat, black bow tie, black suit, gleaming black shoes, black kid gloves and sometimes a silver-mounted black cane. A perfect ensemble for debonair dignity.

This gentleman's counterpart is the dark lady of the *mantilla*. Romantic fiction assures us that all Spanish women are beautiful. I am sorry to say that is as far from the truth as any similar fiction about women in general. Beauties were few and far between when I was in Madrid. Most of the women seemed below average height, with homely rather than glamorous figures, rather swarthy and prematurely ageing. (The young girls all too soon show this Latin tendency.)

But when a beautiful Spanish woman did appear, she was certainly very beautiful. I have never seen such wonderful jet black, such sparkling dark eyes, such a complexion of warm ivory, nor such superb yet dainty grace. The Madrid man in the street boldly turns his head to admire such beauty. It is a natural tribute, requiring no other justification.

—Photo courtesy Pan American World Airways.

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LONDON LETTER

Trade Union Officials Don't Make Best Leaders Of State Industry

By P. O'D.

ONE of the reasons offered for the obvious loss of influence by trade union executives over their own members is that many of the ablest among them are being taken away from their trade union duties and given important positions at the head of nationalized industries. This seems to be bad for the trade unions. There is some reason for believing that it is also bad for the nationalized industries.

However able and shrewd a man may be, a lifetime spent in the administration of trade union funds and the slapping of trade union backs is not an ideal preparation for the control of vast industrial undertakings—especially when, as often happens, they are undertakings with whose operation the promoted trade unionist has had no previous connection whatever.

A good many people have had their doubts about the wisdom of such appointments, these bigger and better "jobs for the boys," but it comes as a bit of a surprise to discover that these doubts are shared by trade unionists themselves. Recently Sir Joseph Hallsworth was appointed chairman of the North-Western Area Electricity Board in place of Mr. George Gibson, whose appearances before the Lynskey Tribunal and the rather dim view of his activities taken by the presiding judge led to his resignation at the beginning of last month.

Mr. Gibson was a leading trade unionist, so it is not perhaps surprising that he should be succeeded by another leading trade unionist. But now no less than five important trade unions are protesting against Sir Joseph Hallsworth's appointment and demand its reconsideration, on the ground that he has had no previous connection with the industry, that he knows nothing about it, and that he is, in any case, not the right man for the job.

All this may be, and in fact probably is, quite true. But before we accept the protest as evidence of the growth of economic wisdom among the trade unions, it would be as well to wait and see who it is they would like to put in Sir Joseph's place.

The real objection to him may be that he is not sufficiently radical in his views or sufficiently active in promoting labor control. During his 40 years as a labor leader he built up a reputation for moderation and good sense. This may not be enough to make him the best man for the job, but it is enough to make quite certain that he is not the worst.

Flowery Mecca

THE annual Chelsea Flower Show is one of the great horticultural occasions. And what a show it is! —the lovely grounds of the Chelsea Old Pensioners, the beautiful Wren buildings, the ravishing fairyland of flowers which the exhibitors manage to create almost overnight, the arbors and rock-gardens and waterfalls and pools, and the myriads of blooms of every conceivable color and shape. Small wonder that in this country of gardens and gardeners it is a sort of flowery Mecca to which all roads lead.

This year's Show was as big and beautiful and popular as ever—if anything, rather too popular. It is possible to be too successful, and that seems to be happening to the Chelsea Flower Show. Too much to see and too many people trying to see it. The result is that instead of being able to study and admire the wonderful blooms and floral displays at your leisure, it is a continual effort to see anything at all, except between or over a dozen intervening heads. And that is no way to enjoy flowers.

Various suggestions have been made to meet these embarrassments of success, including the removal of the Show to some other and larger exhibition ground. But it wouldn't be the same show at all in any other than its beautiful and traditional setting. Besides, this overcrowding is the sort of difficulty that is likely to cure itself. If conditions become too uncomfortable, the people who go out of mere curiosity will be likely to stay away, and so leave more room for genuine gardeners and flower-lovers. There are plenty of these to ensure success, even if it is no longer a case of "standing room only."

Moving Danish Film

FOR the past week or so discriminating film-goers in London have been flocking to see a Danish film called "Ditte, Child of Man". It is rather a sad film, even tragic, not at all the sort of film that one expects to become readily popular. But it is beautifully produced, and beautifully acted. It is a sincere and very moving production. It cost about £12,000.

This last vulgar consideration of money is really why I mention the film. British producers are forever complaining that the limited market for their films makes it almost impossible for them to get an adequate return on their investment. But here is a little country with a population of 4,000,000, largely agricultural and remote from cinemas, and with the further handicap, so far as film markets are concerned, of a language that hardly anyone outside Denmark is able to understand. And yet the Danish film industry seems able to survive and even flourish—artistically, at any rate. "Ditte" is by no means the only Danish film to arouse the enthusiasm of the critics.

Can it be that art is quite as important as money in film-production? Can it be that a great part of the huge expenditure on British films is really money down the drain? Can it be possible in this country to make good films at far less cost than is at present the rule? The answer to these questions may not be easy in terms of actual production—after all, art may be in even scantier supply than money—but on some adequate answer the survival of the British film industry would seem to depend.

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LIGHTER SIDE

Mud In Our Eye

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHAT happened to our women candidates in the recent extraordinary election?

Fifteen feminine candidates hopefully laid down their deposit and presented their credentials to the electorate. Of the fifteen only one, Mrs. Dorothy Steeves of British Columbia, seems likely to take her place in Parliament, on a first recount that gave her a margin of sixteen votes. The other fourteen were ruthlessly eliminated.

The situation can't be blamed entirely on the Liberal landslide. Even the Liberal woman candidate was defeated, in a community where Progressive Conservatives were going down like ninepins before triumphant Liberals (male). There was no question, either, of the quality of the candidates. They were in nearly every case educated, intelligent, sincere women with constructive ideas about housing, price control, old age pensions and hospitalization. All they lacked was the handy masculine trick of winning elections. It is a trick we seem to find it very hard to master.

During the recent campaign I attended a feminine tea in honor of a male political candidate. It was in the middle of the heat-wave but because his audience was feminine the candidate didn't remove his coat. He stood surrounded by serious feminine listeners, patiently answering questions about housing, taxation, and day nurseries.

It was possible, with a little effort, to imagine the same candidate facing a large mixed audience in a public hall. He would be coatless and happy, surrounded by supporters who didn't ask questions or expect answers. If it were a good meeting there would be excitement and scuffling in the rear and hell threatening to pop in the back gallery. The atmosphere in fact would be exactly right, the sort to inspire eloquence, invective, persuasion, denunciation and a sense of the power and the glory. This isn't the sort of thing that can be demonstrated in a small living room, on a warm afternoon, before a group of vigilant ladies who want to know precisely why the government felt justified in removing the flour subsidy and allowing bread to rise two cents a loaf.

Our attitude towards politics tends to be at once pragmatic and idealistic. We see politics as a means to a constructive, socially desirable end, never as a fine, sporting, disreputable and stimulating end in itself. On the whole ours is an admirable point of view, but it may help to account for the fact that we always find difficulty in getting ourselves elected.

The trouble may be that we are over-fastidious. A canvasser in the recent campaign reported that in a number of houses she visited housewives declared that they didn't intend to vote at all because the amount of mud thrown by both parties had sickened them of the whole campaign. What the political housewife wants—and at heart we are most of us housewives politically—is a clean-scrubbed aseptic campaign that will be a credit to the woman voter and the woman candidate; and probably no fun at all for the men.

AT A LARGE congress of women voters I once heard a woman speaker announce that it was the duty of women to pour the fresh, clear stream of their idealism in the muddied waters of politics. She was deeply sincere about it and must have been greatly shocked when a local editor came back irritably next day with the suggestion that if the ladies expected to accomplish anything politically they had better climb down from their high bank and do a little honest sluicing in the mud themselves.

It was at the same congress that I learned something about mud-throwing at first hand. I was an inexperienced reporter and the congress was my first assignment. It had come together from all parts of the Western hemisphere and it was dominated by such impressive figures as Emmeline Pankhurst, Jane Addams and Carrie Chapman Catt. The congress was a brilliantly handled affair, a great credit to the feminine organizing genius of America, and, on the surface, as bland as a milk diet. I soon discovered, however, that there was trouble brewing underneath and threatening to boil up. There were questions of precedence and protocol and shrill voices in committee meetings, and red-faced delegates kept bolting into corridors and slamming doors behind them. I decided that out of loyalty to my sex I should suppress this unfortunate side of the Congress, so I continued to send back mild color stories and reports on major policies. In the meantime my rival, an old hand at the game, was gleefully reporting the unseemly but fascinating behavior of the ladies in committee rooms. Everybody read her accounts and nobody I am sure read mine. When I got back I explained my dignified position to the managing editor. He listened heavily, patiently and sadly and didn't say a word. I have often wondered since why I wasn't fired on the spot.

MUD-THROWING may not be pretty, but within justifiable limits it can be wonderfully interesting.

I am not of course suggesting that women candidates should engage in mud-throwing. For one thing they probably wouldn't be very good at it for it takes a practised political hand to throw mud expertly. We may not approve but it still comes within the recognized rules and it isn't for us to change the rules of the game.

For politics is a game, as well as a mission, a career and a crusade. It needs serious, socially re ve women, but there is no reason r- shouldn't attract other types as There is a vast, unreclaimed sis hood that could easily be persuade to take an interest in politics if it once got the idea that politics is a sporting proposition of the first order—far more exciting than bingo or even the races or the wrestling matches. This particular group, once recruited, would add nothing to the decorum of politics, but it would help to bring out the vote and it might conceivably pick up a sense of responsibility and even help to get some of the more responsible feminine candidates elected.

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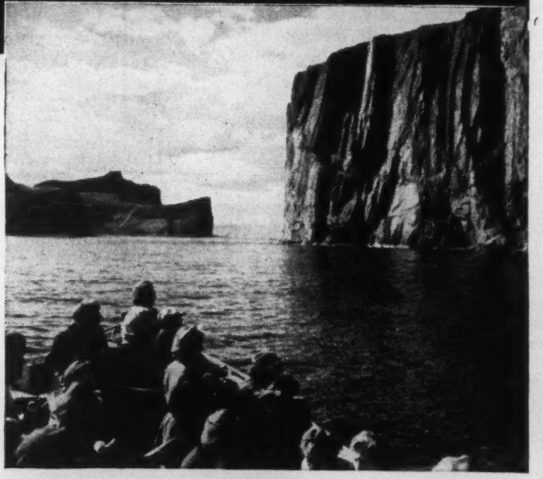

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Furious Airpower Debate In U.S.: Relying Too Much On The B-36?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

EVER since the war "scare" of last fall, American strategists have been discussing and debating intensely just how the United States can best be defended, and how they should fight a new war if it were forced on them. (One can leave out of consideration here the very small minority who believe in "preventive" war, which is quite impossible in a democracy such as the U.S., under conditions of civilian control, utter lack of secrecy and a powerful public opinion).

Over the winter the advocates of concentration of American power on long-range strategic bombing steadily gained the upper hand. With a flair for publicity they staged a round-the-world non-stop flight with their second-largest bomber, the B-50 (modernized version of the wartime bomber B-29), a 9,600-mile round America non-stop flight of the bigger B-36, and a spectacular show in Washington for President Truman and the members of Congress.

With the appointment of a "big air force" man, Louis Johnson, as the new Secretary of Defence replacing navy man James Forrestal, they have completely run away with things. The Navy's project for a 65,000-ton supercarrier, for which the keel had actually been laid, and which the Navy had boosted as a mobile base for its own strategic bombing, was scrapped. And three-quarters of a billion dollars' worth of orders for other plane types, including newer models, were cancelled to plunk all on the giant B-36 with which, according to the overpowering propaganda of the Air Force Association, Americans could sit comfortably at home and wipe out a distant enemy in 30 days.

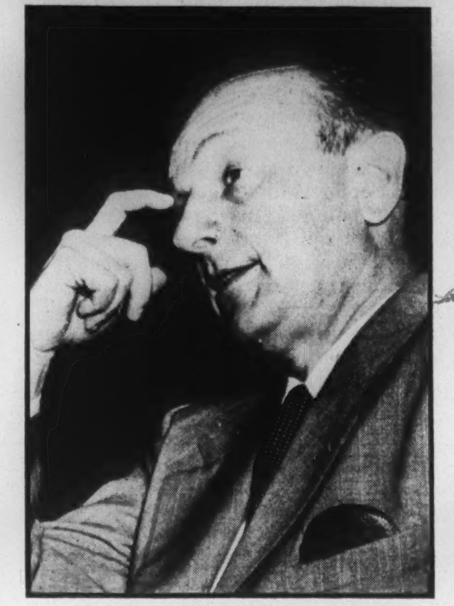
It would be not too much to say that this debate killed Secretary Forrestal. It has brought on a Congressional investigation into Secretary Johnson's previous connection with the Consolidated aircraft firm, which is to receive the immense contracts. And at times it has almost seemed that it would precipitate a war between the U.S. Navy and Air Force!

Navy Issues Challenge

Counter-attacking in revenge for their scuppered carrier, Navy spokesmen have insinuated to Congressmen that the B-36 is a "sitting-duck", and have dared the Air Force, which claims that the B-36 cannot be intercepted at 40,000 feet, to submit it to a test against the newest Navy jet fighters.

The Air Force chief, General Hoyt Vandenberg, stands by his claim that in a thorough test at Elgin Field a B-36 successfully "bombed" its objective from 40,000 feet without being intercepted by jet fighters directed by an efficient, alerted radar network. Detractors of the B-36 answer darkly that fighter pilots at Elgin Field would tell a different story—if they were allowed to; but that the "big bomber boys" have gained such a grip over the Air Force as to stifle all criticism of their pet plane and theory, on pain of withholding promotion.

This is a deadly serious argument, which concerns the basic weapons, planning and strategy of the world's major power, and ultimately the security of the U.S. and perhaps the freedom of the entire non-Soviet world. Is the U.S. National Military Establishment taking an unjustifiable risk, placing all of its eggs in one basket, and that not a sound one, in concentrating so heavily on the B-36 and retaliatory long-range atomic bombing, as the nation's best safeguard?



ATOMIC CHIEF, David Lilienthal welcomes investigation into "incredible mismanagement" of Atomic Energy Commission. Some Congressmen are discussing advisability of revealing number of atomic bombs in stock, now estimated at 200-odd.

The bold proponents of this weapon and this strategy say that since the atomic bomb has become the decisive weapon and the Soviets are bound to have it in time, the only sure deterrent to aggression will be an overwhelming power of retaliatory attack.

As disciples of Douhet, the Italian airman who first propounded the doctrine of mass air attack on cities, they argue that the navy and the army will never get into this "thirty-day war" of continents, and that to spread American resources over the three services so as to be ready for all contingencies can only result in being unready for the one contingency which they consider most likely, and which could be completely deadly.

The most effective answer to this which I have seen is an article by Admiral Dan Gallery, in the *Saturday Evening Post* for June 25. I share his views almost entirely, and shall substitute them here for those of my own which I had already written. Gallery has himself been an airman for over 20 years, commanded a carrier in the war, and is now Assistant Chief of Staff for Guided Missiles.

B-36 for "Bargain" Victory

There can be no doubt as to his sturdy character, as New York *Times* military correspondent Hanson Baldwin relates how Air Force officers, Defence Secretary Johnson and others tried by direct intervention with the *Post* and by threats of demotion against Gallery, to suppress publication of the article; and the writer himself expects that it will cost him his scalp.

Admiral Gallery believes that the country is being "snowed under with propaganda to take the greatest gamble in our history and buy a package labelled: QUICK AND SURE VICTORY—AT BARGAIN RATES." He recognizes that the idea of winning a war "simply by lobbing atomic bombs across the ocean until the misguided enemy sees the error of his ways", is an easy bill of goods to sell, and you can't blame the public for buying it so eagerly.

He thinks that the very fact that it offers something for nothing ought to arouse the native suspicions of Americans. For the truth is that "when two powerful nations decide to settle their differences by war, the issue is determined by blood, sweat and tears, at a cost of millions of lives." Every major war in history has always been more costly than the one before it, and he believes that this pattern will continue. The only way to spare this is to avert war itself.

If war cannot be averted it should be prosecuted in such a way as to help secure the political objective for which it is fought. Here he takes strong issue, as I have done in these pages many times, with the notion that the atomic bombing of large cities and their civilian populations can either win a sure victory in war or establish a basis for peace.

Airpower strategists have talked about the 70 targets which have been selected in Russia, whose destruction would ensure victory within 30 days. "A glance at a reference book shows that there are 70 cities of over 100,000 population in that country. How simple strategy has become! One bomb, one city; seventy cities, a seventy group air force."

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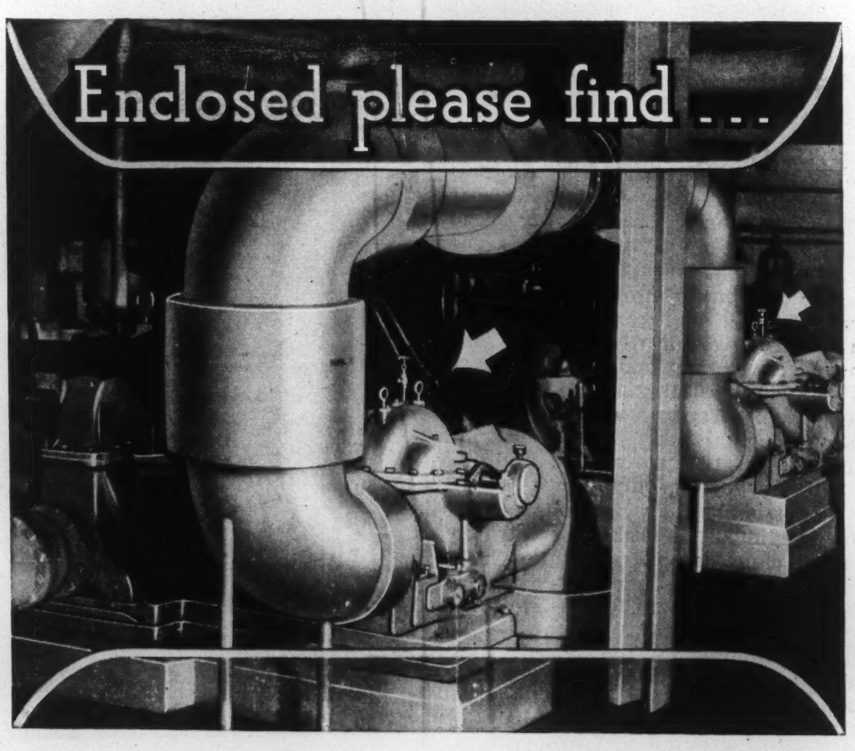

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whether the B-36 actually could reach these 70 targets from bases in America, because he believes that the plane's actual performance figures should properly be kept secret, he uses quotations from the official survey of the results of the mass-bombing of Germany to discredit the idea that war can be won so easily.

The equivalent in explosives of 500 atomic bombs was dropped on Germany, a comparatively small, compact country. Yet her production of munitions kept increasing until after the invasion, and her armies had to be defeated on her own soil before she surrendered. The British themselves will testify that terror bombing is futile unless it is backed up by the ability to invade, and the R.A.F., this writer says, now admits that area-bombing of Germany did not pay off for the effort put into it, not to speak of the difficulties it created for the peace-making.

The bombing of transportation proved, on the other hand, to be the decisive blow that completely disorganized the German economy and limited the mobility of the German armies—according to the official survey which the U.S. Air Force leaders are now ignoring.

Admiral Gallery summarizes his argument succinctly. The blitz plan for world peace (1) Leaves our friends in Europe out on a limb. (2) Makes war look too easy and too painless. (3) Provides only for weapons of mass destruction and, therefore, commits us to a war against a population rather than against the military forces of a dictatorship. (4) Gambles the future of the United States on the big bomber by discarding the Army and Navy. (5) Calls for a form of war which insures losing the peace, even if we win the war.

IN THE SQUEEZE is Defence Secretary Johnson, who has job of unifying clashing U.S. services. After favoring air force he has permitted navy to modernize two carriers.

To cap this argument we only need a technical discussion—which Admiral Gallery did not think it proper to give—as to whether the B-36 is capable of doing what it was built for and what is claimed for it, the bombing of those cities in the heart of Russia. Such a criticism has been undertaken by the British aeronautical magazine *Flight*, and it is a devastating one.

The writer, with slide-rule in one hand and pen in the other, is ironical in his comments on the "cloudy claims" for this "barnacled decapod", this "favorite hobby-horse of the U.S.A.F.", and attempts to show by technical computations impressive at least to a layman, that the B-36 is "a doubtful basket for the carriage of an atomic egg" to the target.

Frankly, he considers the B-36 an obsolete monstrosity, to which the U.S.A.F.'s top planners have become so heavily committed that they "haven't got the nerve to pull out" and cut their losses. He reckons that this lumbering monster, essentially a flying tanker, is physically incapable of attaining more than 28,000 feet at its take-off weight of 161 tons.

Approaching the 5,000-mile distant target with the weight down to 108 tons, it could fly no higher than 35,000 feet, while its appropriate cruising speed would be 290 miles per hour, "a leisurely gait likely to bring considerable joy to the heart of any aggressive jet fighter pilot."

This writer finds "counterfeit" the American claim that current jet fighters — presumably American—cannot intercept the B-36 at its highest bombing altitude. For jet fighter design abroad will not necessarily follow American design, which is based on high speed and small wing area. British design, for one, with lighter wing-loading, gives a fast climb and great maneuvrability at high altitude. Thus the de Havilland *Ghost Vampire* can climb to 40,000 feet in 8 minutes, and still do most of its fighting from there on up to well over 50,000.

He finds it hard to believe that a Russian counterpart of this type of fighter would have much trouble knocking down such a ponderous target as the B-36, no matter how heavily armed, and thinks that the Americans are underrating the height of the Iron Curtain.

In sum this outspoken critic believes that the Americans are trying to buck the law of diminishing returns, and that the last few thousand miles which they have sought in range are fantastically out of proportion to the effort expended. Quite clearly he thinks that they are making a great mistake in standardizing on this machine, essentially a "super" model of the last war's piston bombers, at a time when the jet engine "has practically obsoleted conventional airframe conceptions."

This British criticism, reprinted in the *U.S. News*, and the Gallery article, may have some impact on the Congressional investigation about to be held on the procurement of B-36's, the basic strategic concept of long-range bombing, and the scrapping of the Navy super-carrier. Surely the Congressmen will listen to the wisdom of General Bradley, Chief of Staff of the Army; and surely Secretary of State Acheson must urge that U.S. military policy should support more closely her foreign policy.

This is based mainly on the strengthening of Western Europe and the Mediterranean countries, and for this the maintenance of an adequate U.S. Army and Navy is essential. With consummation of the Atlantic Pact, the U.S. is assured of bases abroad (and in Libya, Saudi Arabia, the Philippines and Okinawa as well as in Europe), from which the B-29's, of which hundreds are available, can do everything that is claimed for the B-36 and perhaps a bit more.

It would seem as though there is a good deal of prestige and pride involved in the U.S.A.F.'s insistence on being able to reach any objective in the world from the continental United States. Do they want to be independent of all allies (while the State Department is trying to find and build up more allies), and even of the U.S. Navy, which would have to support the overseas bases? Perhaps the most curious effort in their whole campaign for the long-range bomber was the non-stop round-the-world flight, which proved precisely the need for overseas bases, from which their plane was refueled four times.

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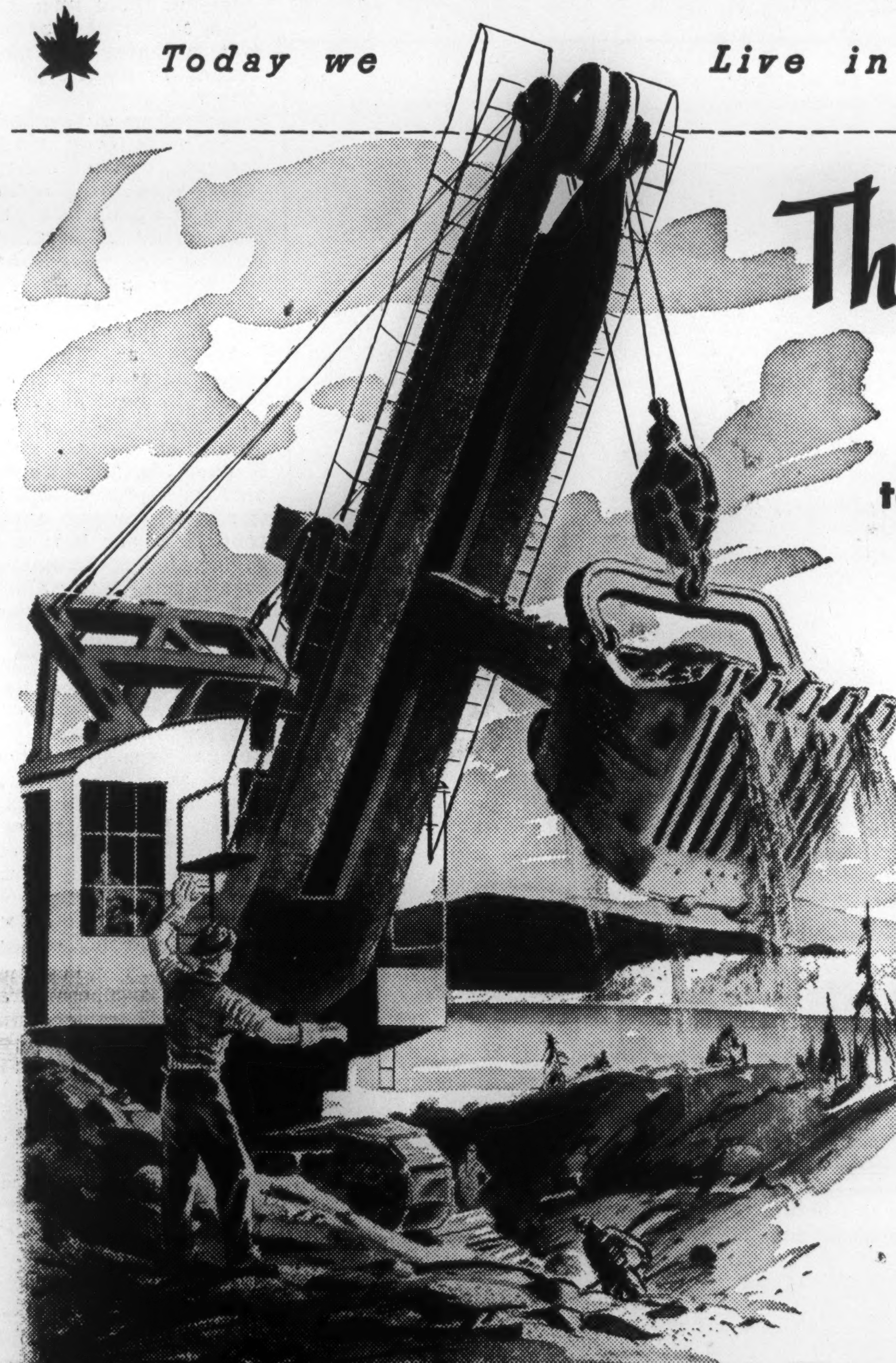

They Drained a Lake

to give Canada a Great New Industry

IT HAPPENED in Ontario's Rainy River District. Steep Rock Lake — fifteen miles long and ranging in depth from 40 to 265 feet — was emptied by batteries of giant pumps. Finlayson Lake was lowered by draining from the bottom. The course of the Seine River was completely changed. And one of the richest bodies of iron ore on the continent was uncovered. Providing millions of tons of ore a year — with enough uncovered for years to come — Steep Rock's development has been spectacular, but it is only ONE of many examples of Canada's tremendous modern advance. Today we truly live in a Greater Canada—one with productive capacity vastly increased and diversified, offering to young Canadians greater opportunities than ever before in every field of endeavour.

The iron and steel manufacturing industry presents another spectacular example of development: productive capacity and number of employees have been doubled since before the war, striking indication of Canada's new position as one of the world's great industrial nations.

SO MANY OPPORTUNITIES

"A sound idea and the determination to carry it through — those are sure passports to success in Canada today where there are so many interesting opportunities in so many different kinds of activity"
—says MR. LESLIE BUTCHER,
of Windsor, Ont.

Mr. Butcher —member of Canada's 1936 Olympic basketball team —after returning from college in the U.S. and being manager of a local insurance office, started his own Butcher Enterprises. Their development provides many examples of this young Canadian's energy and enterprise. They include: a unique and successful service in the wrapping of products for shipping; and the modernization of the Windsor Arena to present outstanding sports and entertainment events with great success.

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FILM PARADE

The Astaire-Rogers Partnership Retains All The Old Magic

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

QUITE a few odds and ends of plays, pictures and memories have gone into "The Barkleys of Broadway" but it has as its stars Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, a dancing pair that can still, after sixteen years, soar lightly through any makeshift story and make even the plot a part of the enchantment.

The story, remotely biographical, invents a reason for their screen separation which has probably nothing to do with the facts. They did separate, however, and Ginger took up acting while Fred Astaire continued to dance now with this partner and now with that. Some of the partners were adequate but most of them were so far from being a match for the Astaire magic that your eye could tell as well as your ear when the extra taps were being dubbed in on the sound-track. I have been told that Ginger Rogers requires the same supplementary sound-effects in an Astaire picture, but you would never guess it to watch her. They are still the best dancing duo alive.

In "The Barkleys of Broadway" their perfection is a little slower-paced that it used to be in their triumphs of the thirties. They are elegant now where they once were spry and they no longer slip lightly over all the furniture on the set. But they are as gratifying as ever to watch and their comedy has taken on an extra high polish over the years. Gershwin music is almost inseparable from a Rogers-Astaire picture and the current production includes "They Can't Take That Away From Me" and "Shall We Dance?" Also present is that familiar Gershwin number, Oscar Levant, who plays the piano in his usual highly extroverted style. He is a very minor addition to a story that really needed nothing but Rogers and Astaire.

PSYCHIATRY has been called on to perform some very remarkable screen miracles over the past four or five years but I doubt if it has ever had a more peculiar assignment than the one in "The Lady Gambles" when it is invoked as a treatment for shooting craps.

Barbara Stanwyck is the lady involved and crap-shooting is only one of her specialties. She also plays the roulette table and the races, and sometimes sits in for an all-night session of stud poker with seasoned strangers, who usually lose their shirts.

The lady wasn't always a gambler. She picked up the vice as casually as a pneumococcus germ during a chance visit to Las Vegas. Once inoculated she runs rapidly through her expense account, her principles, her husband's bank-roll and finally her marriage. What this reckless course does to her character, however, is nothing compared to the ravages it works on her appearance. From being an attractive, chestnut-haired matron in smart tailleurs she deteriorates rapidly, till she ends up in an alley, wearing a blonde wig and jet sequins, and raddled almost beyond recognition.

The cause? She was dominated from childhood by an unpleasant elder sister. A great many people to be sure have unattractive female relatives without going to pieces in Las Vegas, but Barbara's case was different. She couldn't take it and her symptoms were so obvious that even the lay-psychiatrists in the audience could turn in a snap diagnosis on her case before the picture was half-over—we movie-goers are getting pretty sharp in spotting the diseased psyche by this time. It presented no difficulties at all to the police doctor even though his medical practice consisted chiefly in treating black eyes and broken clavicles. After one good look at Sister Ruth, who turned up in time to establish the diagnosis, he orders the patient to to be hospitalized for emotional frustration, instead of certificating her on a charge of female vagrancy.

As long as "The Lady Gambles" concentrates on drama and doesn't bother its head about case-history it is a reasonably good melodrama. There are even moments when Stephen McNally's knowing performance as a professional gambler lifts it a notch or two above acceptable routine. When it tries to supply an explanation of Barbara's state, however, it deteriorates almost as rapidly and visibly as its heroine.

ACCORDING to "The Bad Lord Byron," the poet had the reputation among his group of being "mad, bad and dangerous". He was also described by contemporaries, it seems, as a monster, a libertine and a maniac. All this may be true to legend. It could never have been claimed for him, however, that he was a gentlemanly zombie, though that is the way he is consistently portrayed by Dennis Price who plays the title role in the current film.

The picture takes the form of a trial, with a supernatural prosecutor calling up character witnesses to settle the poet's status in the light of Eternity. The witnesses include Lady Carolyn Lamb, Mrs. Leigh, Lady Byron and the Countess Guiccioli. For some reason Byron's famous affair with Shelley's sister-in-law, Claire, was omitted from the record. It is doubtful however if even the tempestuous Claire could have done much to enliven the film in its present dreary and pretentious form.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDE FROM BASHFUL BEND. Preston Sturges's comedy, which runs largely to noise and repetition. Betty Grable, Cesar Romero.

WE WERE STRANGERS. Jennifer Jones and John Garfield, involved in a plot to blow up the entire Cuban government. It is a grim and tortuous undertaking and so is the picture that describes it.

PAISAN. Robert Rossellini's superb film which describes in half a dozen episodes the American Occupation of Italy.

QUARTET. Somerset Maugham's four short stories, whose sustaining theme is the oddity and charm of British character. An entertaining program.

CITY ACROSS THE RIVER. The problem of misbehaving teenagers, presented in a film that is highly realistic as documentation but pretty dreary as entertainment.

MR. BELVEDERE GOES TO COLLEGE. Mr. Belvedere (Clifton Webb) lends his stylish genius to some routine problems of the campus. With Shirley Temple, Tom Drake.

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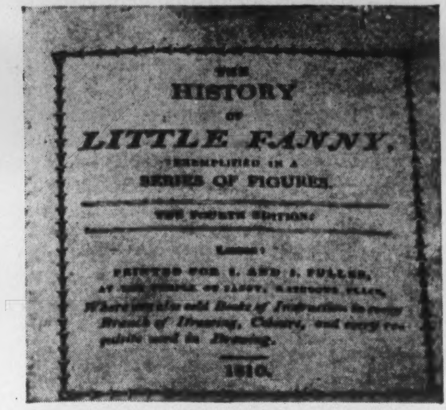
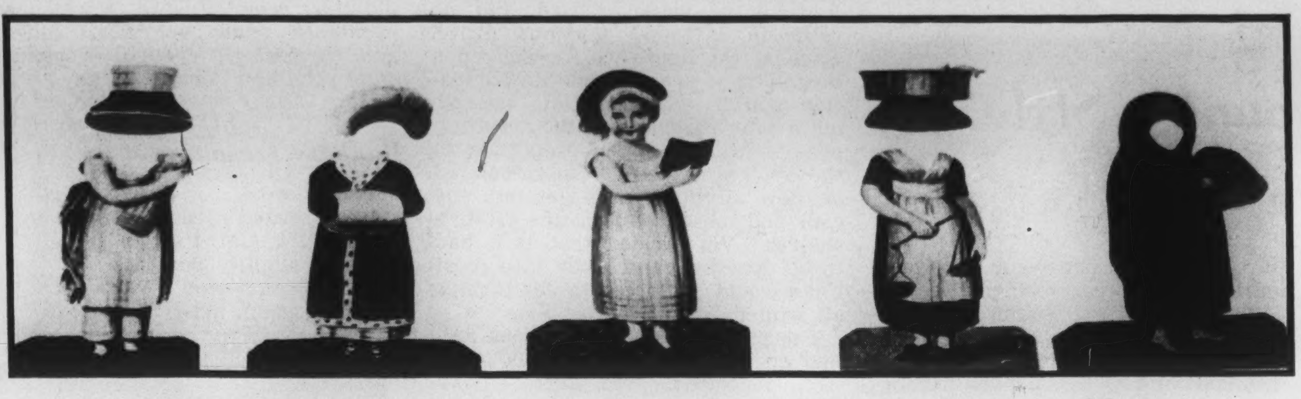
WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*



THE HISTORY OF LITTLE FANNY, EXEMPLIFIED IN A SERIES OF FIGURES.

1810.



"History of Little Fanny", published in 1810, is illustrated by cut-out costumes and hats.

A GIFT FROM ENGLAND

Childhood's Magic Lives in This Treasury

By ALISON BARNES

WITHIN the next few months, Canada is to become the permanent home of a collection of books unique of its kind, which has been built up over more than a quarter of a century by Mr. Edgar Osborne, County Librarian of Derbyshire, England. They are children's books, ranging from an "Aesop's Fables" in Latin published in 1566, through some 1,500 items, including twenty which belonged to Florence Nightingale, up to the beginning of the twentieth century and the advent of Beatrix Potter, who is represented by several privately printed and therefore rare works.

The idea of presenting this, his entire collection of early children's books, to the Toronto Library Board, came to Mr. Osborne when he visited Canada in 1935 with his wife.

"We were impressed by Toronto's good library service and particularly by the special efforts being made at Boys' and Girls' House in the way of lectures and talks to children," Mr. Osborne told me. "Next door at Toronto University students of the Library School were being specially trained for work with children. That is an aspect of training in librarianship which is sadly neglected in Britain, where there is not a single Library School giving specialized training to students in work with children. My wife and I had always been determined that the collection should never be either sold or dispersed. When she died, I therefore decided to offer it as a gift to the Toronto Library Board, in the hope that it will stimulate Toronto to become a centre for the training of children's librarians."

The books will be leaving England within the next few weeks and Mr. Osborne himself hopes to be in Canada early in October to see his gift installed. In the meantime, a representative cross-section of the collection, amounting to about 500 volumes, has been exhibited, for the first and last time in England, at the Towner Art Gallery, Eastbourne, in connection with the annual conference of the Library Association, which was held there. In common with many students and book-lovers from all parts of Britain, I made a pilgrimage to Eastbourne and there, under the guidance of the Curator of the Towner Art Gallery, found myself wandering in imagination through the nurseries of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Aimed To Edify

How very real and earnest life must have been, even for a child, until the middle of the nineteenth century! Writers in both prose and verse had but one theme song—the reward of virtue—and their aim was entirely to edify, never to entertain.

This accent on morality and instruction clearly explains why the earliest periodicals for children were so short-lived. The editor of *The Juvenile Magazine*, published in 1788 and lasting just a year, stated in her opening pages that the periodical "is addressed to my young friends who are fond of instruction"—a statement quite sufficient to put youngsters on their guard.

But twelve years later, in 1800, we find *The Monthly Preceptor* offering prizes for essay competitions. Among its juvenile—and very persistent—competitors was H. Leigh Hunt. One month he received a silver medal for an essay "On humanity in the brute creation." In another number we are informed that Master H. L. Hunt, "whose information is extensive, and his genius luxuriant . . . only requires a little attention to arrangement, and to study the art of arts, the art to blot."

PERHAPS one of the most fascinating examples of the "virtue triumphant" school of thought is a cut-out book called "History of Little Fanny," published in 1810. Inside a cardboard cover about 5½" by 4" is the printed book, seven colored cut-out figures, one movable head and four hats. The figure of Little Fanny is dressed, according to instructions at the head of each chapter, in accordance with the action of the story. First she wears a white frock and pink sash and carries a doll in her arms. Then, because of her idleness and vanity, ill fortune overtakes her and we see her begging bread—

"Can this be Fanny, once so neat and clean?
How chang'd her dress, how alter'd is her mien.
A dirty beggar girl before you stands,
Craving a scanty morsel from your hands."

Finally, after many vicissitudes, we meet her "restored to her former station, modestly dressed with book in hand, now no longer idle, proud or vain."

But if the early books intended for entertainment would meet with little response in a modern nursery, there are instructional ideas which might well be adapted for use today. Mrs. Fenwick's "Rays of the Rainbow," published in 1812, is, as she claims, "an easy method for perfecting children in the first principles of grammar." Each part of speech has a color of its own—blue for nouns, red for verbs, being the two cardinal colors, orange for adjectives, green for prepositions, and so on. Simple sentences are printed with spaces below them large enough for the child to illustrate his own grammar book with the appropriate color for each word.

Good Behavior

And throughout the "good behavior" period, when even writers for children were earning the title of the Didactic School, the spirit of comical nonsense, always difficult to suppress in the English character, continued to raise its merry head at intervals. Right in the spirit of Edward Lear's later nonsense verses, of which there is a beautiful example, with colored illustrations, is "The History of Sixteen Wonderful Old Women," published in 1820 and "illustrated with as many engravings exhibiting their principal eccentricities and amusements."

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought some interesting innovations into children's books, including movable toys compact enough to be issued within covers. Among a selection of these, all published about 1850, is "Cock Robin," whose wings, tail and head can be made to move.

In the 1860 period there is "Nature's Transformation," in which a country scene can be changed from spring to summer and on to autumn and winter, and "The Realm of the Queen of Flowers," which consists of three cardboard flower vases and a wonderful array of colorful country flowers ready to be arranged artistically.

Periodical publishing for children was becoming more popular, less painfully worthy and more successful in the 1860's. The first volume of *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, dated 1866, is of particular interest because it contains a contemporary review of "Alice in Wonderland," and we find in the same year that the now familiar *Boy's Own Paper* was appearing, price 1d., and Mrs. J. H. Ewing and Mrs. Molesworth were closely connected with a short-lived experiment called *The Child's Pictorial.*

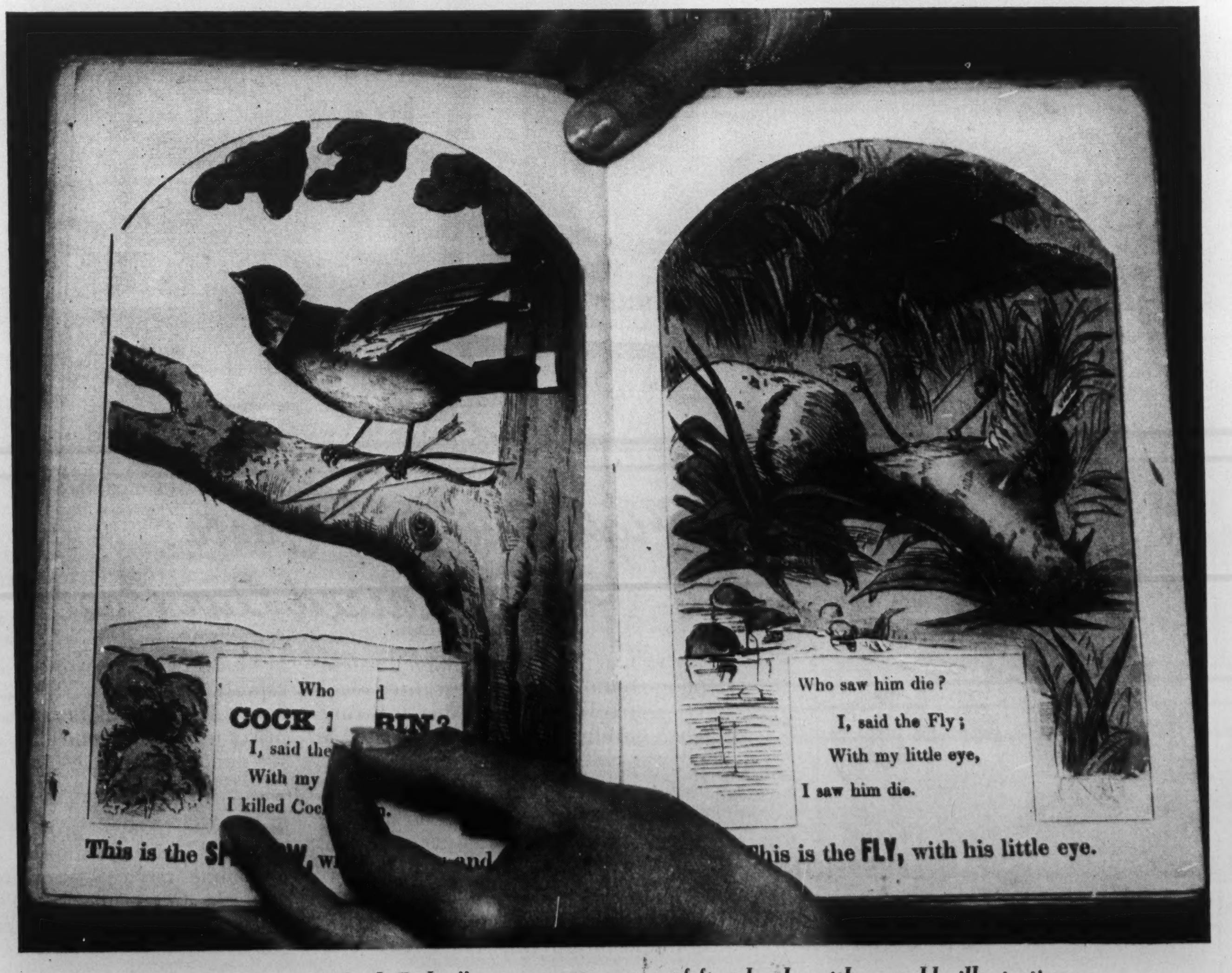
In 1867 appeared the first of the blood-and-thunder magazines — *The Boys of England* — "a young gentleman's journal of sport, sensation, fun and instruction"—the first sensational penny magazine for boys. Subscribed to by H.R.H. Prince Arthur, it had sixteen large pages, well printed and illustrated, and could easily be folded and carried in the schoolboy's pocket. In six months the editor claimed a circulation of 150,000 copies. But more important still, he had laid the foundations for a whole new form of "literature" which today runs into hundreds of thousands of copies weekly.

The collection also contains some magnificent examples of the greatest illustrators in line and color for children—Walter Crane, his illustrations carefully drawn to harmonize with types and printers' ornaments, thus forming a unified design; Kate Greenaway with her own tenderness and grace of mind in work that is romantic rather than decorative; the lively, robust work of Randolph Caldecott whose pictures always helped to interpret the text rather than to decorate; George Cruikshank, Edmund Dulac, John Tenniel and Arthur Rackham.

Many of the illustrated books and several by R. M. Ballantyne, Harry Collingwood, W. H. G. Kingston and Captain Marryat are rare first editions. Two of the Beatrix Potter's—"The Tale of Peter Rabbit" and "The Tailor of Gloucester"—are privately printed editions. The author had "Peter Rabbit" printed at her own expense. There were 500 copies and she sold them to her friends at one and twopence each. Both privately printed editions are now collectors' treasures.

"A Manuscript Version of The Three Bears," written and illustrated in color by Eleanor Mure in 1831, is another volume beyond price because it is unique. It also boasts a highly original ending to the story—with the three bears throwing the old woman to the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, where she is to be seen perched on the steeple, while the trio execute a war dance below.

It is inevitable that some in Britain may regret the departure of this delightful collection — not least among them the many students who have travelled to Derbyshire to Mr. Osborne's home to see it. But Mr. Osborne's generosity in parting with it will be amply repaid if his hopes materialize and Toronto becomes a centre for the British Commonwealth in training children's librarians in their highly specialized and important work. When the books are exhibited in their new and permanent home in Toronto, all who love both children and books should go and see them.



Nursery classic, "Cock Robin", circa 1850, is one of first books with movable illustrations.

CONCERNING FOOD

Weekend, Country Style

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

A WONDERFUL feeling of calm and relaxation enveloped us as we sat enjoying the evening breezes on the spacious verandah of a farm home. This was our first visit to friends who have changed their affiliations from city to country and spent a good deal of time (and money) remodelling house and buildings and giving the farm land some needed attention. All this has not been accomplished without tremendous effort, much of which we could not begin to appreciate. However, the results as far as the living quarters are concerned are outstanding for comfort and working ease.

The evening was spent in much talking and while this pleasant glow surrounded us, we recalled with pleasure the meal our hostess served on arrival.

Celery, Radishes, Green Onions
Puree Mongole
Cold Meats—Jellied Veal and Pork,
Sliced Boiled Tongue
Au Gratin Potatoes
Green Salad
Pickled Beets Mustard Pickle
Hot Cornbread Sticks
Cinnamon Ice Cream with Butterscotch Sauce
Angel Cake

There isn't one item of this menu which would suffer from waiting for guests arriving later than scheduled. The hot soup, potatoes and cornbread can all be ready to serve within 20 minutes of arrival and the refrigerator does the rest (the salad ingredients all ready but the mixing). The soup despite the name is a quick marriage of 1 tin condensed tomato soup, 1 tin condensed pea soup, ¾ cup water, heated and stirred until smooth. Then 1 cup light cream added and 1 tbsp. of Worcestershire sauce. Served with melba toast. (5-6 servings.)

The jellied meat was quite different from anything we have tasted before and doesn't quite come in the category of most jellied "cold cuts". It probably has an unsuitable name such as pot cheese lurking about, but our hostess did not seem aware of it and gave us the recipe for

Jellied Meat

1 veal shank
2 pork hocks (fresh)

If you're ordering this meat from a city butcher give him a couple of days to get the fresh hocks since the packing houses usually pickle them. The rural butcher probably will have a pair fresh from the weekly slaughter; however be sure you put your bid in early to reserve them.

For iced tea brew the tea stronger than usual. Pour it into a pitcher of ice first, or straight into ice-filled glasses. Then add sugar and a bit of lemon, or mint, to taste.

Place meat (get shank cut into smaller pieces) in a large stew kettle and cover with cold water adding 2 tbsp. salt and ½ tsp. pepper. Bring to the boil, skim and then simmer slowly, covered, for 2½ to 3 hours or until the meat begins to fall off the bones. The aroma while this simmering is going on is so tantalizing one can hardly wait to get to the next stage. Remove meat from broth and with sharp knife cut meat into large dice. (At this point you can snitch bits and pieces of meat but it will make you thirsty if you eat too much of it—so beware.)

Place diced meat in pan or kettle and strain broth over it. It is difficult to give quantities since the amount of meat will vary according to the size of hocks and shank but the proportion of meat to broth is roughly 60-40. Bring this to boiling point and simmer for 10 minutes and then taste and reseason and keep on tasting until it suits your fancy. Pour into large loaf pan, or whatever you have which will give a slice of meat convenient for serving. There will be a small amount of fat which rises to the top and you can remove it before slicing. Chill until firm.

This meat will keep about ten days in the cold compartment of the refrigerator and should be known as the cook's comfort since it is excellent to have on hand for any emergency (unexpected guests, picnics, etc.) or for that third meal, be it lunch or supper.

A tour of the outbuildings and gardens was conducted by our host in the morning while the hostess was busy organizing a picnic for the afternoon. At one stage of the game we were left alone with some cows who, after eyeing our new shorts, gave forth with a few low ominous sounds which in their language we discovered later means that they would like a drink of water, please, and no criticism intended for our attire. Back at the house we were given a large pan of peas to pod—an occupation which, while restful, seemed quite interminable and the resulting peas were quite out of proportion to the volume of pods. We speculated on how all those peas get into the cans and subsequently to the grocer's shelves. We decided that if it had to be done by hand labor then most folks would be forced to eat turnips all winter.

The picnic was a tremendous success on all counts and one not to be soon forgotten. No ants, smoky fires or other pests marred the scene of lake and woods and the food was a triumph in engineering and cooking.

The Picnic Menu

Chilled Fruit Juice
(carried in thermos bottles)
Fried Chicken (warm)
New Green Peas and Tiny New Potatoes in Milk
Lettuce, Celery, Carrot Sticks
Pickled Fresh Cucumbers
Buttered Rolls
Banbury Turnovers and Cheese

The chicken (2 large boiling fowl) were pressure cooked the previous day and then floured, seasoned and fried in butter one half hour before leaving. It was put in a large pan covered with wax paper, layers of newspapers and wrapped in an old blanket and so emerged almost hot for the meal. The peas and potatoes were also cooked just before leaving, with rich milk, butter and seasonings added and put in a picnic jug for transportation. These were consumed from a fruit saucer with spoon and were undoubtedly the best dish of peas we have ever eaten in our whole life. The fresh vegetables such as the lettuce, etc., were carried in the refrigerator crisper and just passed around and eaten out of hand with salt and mayonnaise.

The ready-buttered rolls and crisp vinegary cucumber slices contributed to that tight feeling around the midriff as did the flaky tarts and cheese. Needless to say no one felt that it was safe to go in swimming afterwards and no one had the uncivilized urge to play handball or indulge in any strenuous form of activity. However a guest with a well-trained voice did start round singing to which we eventually added our small squeak and, surprisingly enough, it sounded quite good and not too off key.

Here is your hostess' recipe for

Banbury Turnovers

Flaky pastry
1 cup seeded raisins chopped
1 cup granulated sugar
1 egg, slightly beaten
2 tsp. lemon rind
2 tbsp. lemon juice
3 tbsp. cracker crumbs
2 tbsp. melted butter.

Combine all ingredients except pastry. Roll out pastry to ⅛" thickness and cut in 4" squares or rounds. Place on greased cooky sheet and place 1 tbsp. of fruit mixture on each pastry square. Moisten edges with water and fold over pastry to meet and seal with floured tines of fork. Prick top of each turnover and brush with cream. Bake in hot oven 450° F. for 20 minutes or until brown.

● This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEREDITY

Ye Low Born Citizens

By ELIZABETH McMASTER

WHEN I was a child, one of the passionate desires of my life was that my father would be a Conservative.

At school there was much flaunting at election time of blue and red ribbons and I realized that the girls from the best homes; the girls who wore the prettiest dresses with the most petticoats beneath; the girls who were most popular were the ones who sported beautiful blue satin ribbons pinned at their shoulders. While the girls in nondescript clothes, from homes of no pretension, had bright scarlet knots conspicuously displayed and gloried in their ostracism.

I must have been a horrible little snob for I yearned to belong to the blue ribbon group—scorned to be a Grit, and stood between the two parties,—a nobody. For my father was that outcast, that person beneath contempt—he was a Socialist!

I remember pleading with him tearfully at election time, begging him to be a Tory while he laughed at me and told me to be proud to be a Socialist. He told me Christ was a Socialist and had taught us to love our neighbors and that was what it meant to be a Socialist. He quoted Ruskin but I bitterly refused to listen. I was amazed when I reached my teens to find this same Ruskin had written "Sesame and Lilies."

Mama must have been a perfect wife to put up with papa's idiosyncrasies. He never conformed to accepted standards but always walked a path of contrariness—of being different. And mama graciously extended her hospitality and set out her blue willow dishes for all the queer creatures papa found to hob-nob with.

Ninety-Nine Uses

But among the collection was one man we respected and admired. He was Dr. Hargrave, a clever physician and "one who loved his fellow man." He and papa conceived the idea of a cooperative society. It was in the 1890's a time of depression that meant terrible poverty and suffering in Toronto. Men worked twelve hours a day, six days a week and were well paid if they got nine dollars a week.

The cooperative store was financed by Dr. Hargrave and managed by papa. If a carpenter out of work, could build a table, he might exchange it for a dress for his wife. The store was called "The Producers' Exchange". My sister took her first music lessons from a funny little old maid who lived in a fusty upstairs room where her enormous black square piano took up most of the space. She gave the music lessons in exchange for milk tickets. One of papa's contributions to the store was an ingenious invention of his own called "The Cooksmate", which was guaranteed to have 99 uses.

However, the law clamped down on the Producers' Exchange. Dr. Hargrave and papa were ordered to close up—or else. They walked the streets of Toronto all one night trying to think of a way to outwit the law. But the only way was open defiance and because both men realized a duty to wife and children they agreed to submit and escape arrest and imprisonment.

All Conservatives

Only once I felt proud of my association with a Socialist father. That was after we had moved to St. Catharines and papa invited some of his friends from Toronto to speak at a public meeting in Montebello Park. Papa had permission (or took it) to use the pavilion in the park. Vile smelling coal oil flares gave a smoky, diabolic glare to the scene and my sister and I in white dotted muslin dresses with pink sashes opened the program by singing a song of many verses and of papa's composition. It began—

Come all ye low born citizens
And hearken unto me.
Don't hang around St. Catharines Streets
And live in poverty.
But say goodbye to misery
And take your pack and say,
I'm going to be a farmer on a backwoods farm

Chorus:
Where there's no more getting up at half past six;
No climbing ladders with a hod full of bricks.
No more tax collectors to call when rent is due,
For I'm going to be a farmer on a backwoods farm.

But the audience proved disappointing. It was composed mostly of a collection of little boys and girls who jeered at us, and as I remember the speakers refused to speak so we all went home and mama made a big pot of tea and the men smoked and talked about their grievances far into the night.

I was grown up and married when election time brought up the issue of doing away with Prohibition. The camps were not Conservative and Liberal; they were "wets" and "drys." Dad was going to vote Liberal this time. He had strong Temperance views and would have no truck with a party that favored the sale of strong drink. He argued fiercely with all and sundry until one loyal Conservative was stung to reply sharply—

"But Mr. Bennett, you talk as though all the Conservatives are drunkards."

And Dad said slowly and ponderingly, "No, I wouldn't say that all Conservatives are drunkards, but I *would* say that all drunkards are Conservatives."

Now I can satisfy my early aspirations. Now I can fraternize with the Conservatives if I want to. Or I can choose to aggravate my husband by pointing out the good qualities of the Liberals. But instead, strangely enough, I find myself each election time admitting grudgingly a sneaking admiration for those rebels—the C.C.F.-ers.

What creatures of heredity we are!

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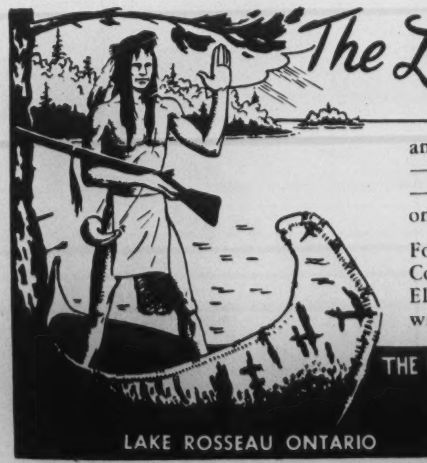

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LAKE ROSSEAU ONTARIO

RADIO

We Can Still Chastise The C.B.C.

By JOHN L. WATSON

BY FAR the most exciting, dramatic and significant radio program of recent weeks was "The Great Canadian Election, or, Curse You, George Drew", which was broadcast on June 27, under the sponsorship of the people of Canada. The plot was exciting, the action was swift and the players were all just and honorable men; the interest of the audience was obviously very great, although the dénouement must have been a shock to a good many listeners.

Quite seriously, Canadian radio, both C.B.C. and private, is to be complimented on having made an excellent job of the election broadcasts. However, it is probably just as well that we don't get as exciting programs as this every week.

Now that the future of the C.B.C. in something like its present form, is assured for another four or five years, we listeners can go ahead with the job of chastising it, untroubled by the thought that at any moment our victim might suddenly dissolve before our eyes. It was expected that the Corporation would be accused of every sin in the calendar during the pre-election whoop-de-do, and so it was.

Surprisingly enough, the very nicest compliment we can think of was paid the C.B.C. by that eminent announcer and political figure, Mr. Joel Aldred. "The C.B.C." declared Mr. Aldred, "is spending an outlandish proportion of its program budget on a fifty-two-week dose of culture (the "Wednesday Nights"). There is too much catering to the Montreal and Toronto arty crowds. What the C.B.C. needs in its radio fare is more corn—and a lot more reality." Of course, this is sheer balderdash. The prime requisite of good radio programming is balance; and the C.B.C. could afford to spend a great deal more than it does on cultural dosage without disturbing the present imbalance in favor of tripe. The hucksters and pill-peddlers can be relied upon to bring us all the corn we want—and then some.

Amen to politics.

•

I THOUGHT that "The Way of The World" was going to be something to cheer about, but far from it. There wasn't much in that "Wednesday Night" performance to remind us that we were listening to one of the very best comedies in the English language. There were a few good performances, notably by Jane Mallett and Tommy Tweed in high comedy roles and Alice Hill and Bud Knapp in straight parts, but there was altogether too much pure Virginia ham contributed by most of the other players.

"The Way of The World" is a complicated play to begin with (in a purely physical sense) and it was made no less complicated by being so ruthlessly cut. Surely it would have been more intelligent to have taken two and a half hours to do the whole play properly than to try to do a hacked-out radio version in ninety minutes. Or what are "Wednesday Nights" for?

•

THE B.B.C. import, "The Puppet Master", was pretty trashy melodrama; worthy, perhaps, of a second-rate slick-paper magazine but not nearly good enough for a "Wednesday Night" program—even in the middle of June. The direction was competent enough but it seemed to me that the acting was just about on a par with the plot—phoney. We are always glad to get good B.B.C: stuff—and most of it is very good indeed—but this sort of thing might well be left at home, or at least relegated to another night in the week.

•

IT WAS good to hear the Parlow String Quartet in action again, especially Miss Kathleen Parlow's first violin with its fine, clear, singing tone. The group gave a lush and sonorous performance of Hindemith's F Minor Quartet, a tremendously interesting and stimulating work, full of vigor and vitality and that harsh, strident brand of romanticism that is characteristic of the early Hindemith—combined, regrettably, with a good deal of rather awkward striving for effect which can probably be ascribed, in all charity, to youthful over-exuberance. One of the highlights of this broadcast was the extraordinary effect of spaciousness and resonance achieved by the studio engineers. We could do with a lot more of this kind of broadcasting—every night of the week!

•

TWO interesting musical programs are now on the air for our summer listening pleasure. They are "Summer Symphony," conducted by Geoffrey Waddington and heard over the Trans-Canada network on Sundays at 10:30 p.m. EDT; and "Sunday Recital," on Dominion at 10:00 p.m., starring a number of well-known Canadian soloists, both singers and instrumentalists.

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MUSIC

Canada's Largest Course

By EARLE TERRY

THE largest Canadian summer course in school music methods got under way in Toronto on July 4. In operation for the past 36 years with the exception of four war years, the course under the principalship of G. Roy Fenwick, Director of Music for the Ontario Department of Education, continues to attract students from every province in Canada. Last year 427 students enrolled, and according to Major B. S. McCool, vice-principal, as many are attending this year.

Highlight of the summer school comes when the entire student body, moulded by Mr. Fenwick into an effective chorus appears as guest artist with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra. This year the date is Thursday, August 4, and if it follows the pattern of the past four years, friends and parents from Sydney to Victoria will have a chance to hear the chorus over the C.B.C. network.

Founded in 1913 by the late A. T. Cringan (who gave an exploratory course with 11 students in 1887), the Toronto Summer School has consistently grown in importance and expanded in size to the point where it offers three courses in vocal music for Elementary Schools, three for Secondary Schools and three in instrumental music.

As a school of music methods, it stands apart from the summer courses offered by universities and conservatories. From this powerhouse of musical ideas have come the know-how and inspiration which have spread into the cities, the urban centres and particularly the rural townships.

It was not always thus. Time was when very few rural schools received adequate musical instruction. When Roy Fenwick was appointed Provvincial Supervisor of Music in 1935 by the late Dr. Simpson, then Minister of Education, he found organized school music was almost wholly confined to the five larger cities. He immediately set about to take music instruction into the isolated rural areas. His method was to use skilled itinerant music supervisors, who would receive summer school training.

Out of this work and the stimulation of the summer schools has come much of the creative energy which developed one hundred and twenty festivals in Ontario alone this spring. Over 50,000 pupils participated.

To further stimulate public interest and encourage summer school graduates in promoting choirs and orchestras, the Department of Education sends out professional and exceptional amateur choral and instrumental ensembles to urban and rural centres (last year 91 concerts in 27 centres).

With the rapid growth of interest in music, it soon became evident that secondary schools had peculiar needs and could only be served by highly trained specialists. The Department of Music prevailed upon the University of Toronto to provide a course for the training of music specialists for secondary schools. Last month the first class graduated.

To keep contact with the music teachers in the schools and to reach the children personally, Roy Fenwick conducts a series of C.B.C. broadcasts. He has a listening audience of thousands of children and his status as a radio commentator and as a man is positively fascinating. Only recently a Hamilton boy nominated him along with Napoleon and Moses as one of the three most important persons in the world.

Perhaps Mr. Fenwick's fame in Hamilton is not so unusual when you recall that for 13 years he was director of school music there. This provided excellent opportunities to test his theories and practices.

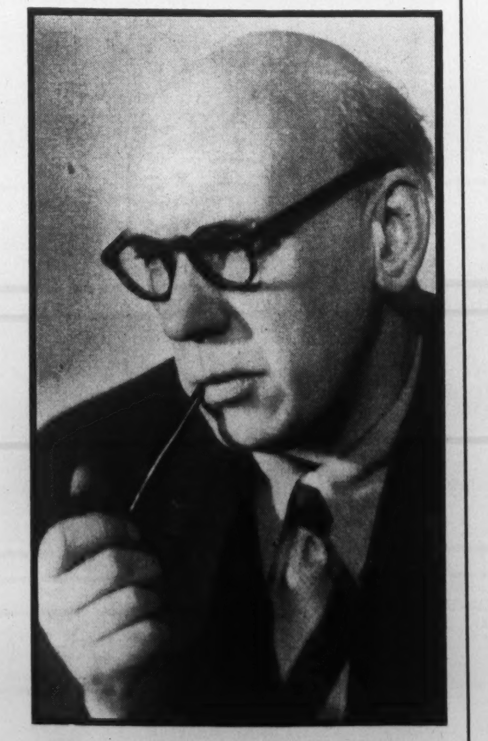
Vancouver Symphony

Mr. A. E. Grauer, President of the Vancouver Symphony Society, has announced Mr. Singer's re-appointment as Musical Director for a three-year term. In making this appointment Mr. Grauer said how fortunate Vancouver is to retain the services of Jacques Singer, who has lifted the orchestra to great heights.

A recent Vancouver *Sun* editorial raved: "A magnificent symphony season which marked new heights of musicianship and gave abounding evidence of a determination to go on from strength to strength to further the cultural life of Canada's west coast."

Plans have now been completed for next season, offering Vancouver an outstanding subscription series. Claudio Arrau, pianist, Joseph Fuchs, violinist, Sidney Foster, pianist, Jan Cherniavsky, pianist, Alexander Uninsky, pianist, and Jasha Davidoff, basso. The newly-formed Vancouver Symphony Chorus will be featured in the "Elijah," Brahms "Requiem" and the opera "Boris Godounoff."

Nearly half the seats have already been reserved for the subscription concerts with reservations steadily being applied for. Other plans are well under way for the Popular concerts, Children's concerts, University and Out-of-Town concerts.



Mariss Vetra, faculty member of Halifax Conservatory of Music, who conducted impressive productions by Conservatory Opera in city's 200th birthday celebrations held recently.

Mother was a Cinderella 40 years ago...

by Ruth Parsons.

If you were growing up when this century was young, probably one of the sharpest memories of your childhood is the incomparable fragrance of the grocer's shop at which your mother dealt.

Never did so great a mingling of smells demand so much of one small nose! The open barrels of pickles, olives, crackers, dried herring and candy—the open bins of coffee beans, spices, tea, biscuits and brown sugar—the kegs of vinegar and molasses—the great mill-wheel of cheese—the kerosene pump at the rear—all combined to create a clashing mixture of offensive odours and benign fragrances.

But though such a memory may create a feeling of nostalgia in many of us, it is to our benefit that it is only a memory—not a present-day reality.

Charming though it may seem in retrospect, the way that foods were sold in the past was perilous to the health of the entire population. The very fact that their odours got out meant that their freshness escaped, and the dust and the germs got in. Back of most stores a heap of decaying refuse grew larger as each day wore on, and blue-bottle flies feasted mightily both indoors and out. The flavours of different grocery products were woven together as were the odours.

And once the food was home, what a chore it was to prepare and conserve! Back in that era—the day of long hair, long skirts and many petticoats—the day when cosmetics were still frowned on—the average housewife did all her own cooking on a huge, black coal and wood range.

Three hearty meals a day to get! The ritual of baking and bread-making made domesticity strenuous. Stews, chowders, pork and beans, puddings, mincemeat, relishes, ketchup—she started with the raw materials and made them all—often by a long, slow, arduous process. She made soup when she had a coal fire going and could keep a soup bone simmering for several hours or days.

Since mother's cinderella days, what a magic wand has been waved over the food habits of a nation! Rare is the grocery store today in which one detects more than a faint whiff of food. Instead, the neat orderly shelves abound with a wondrous variety of packaged products. Protected by glass, by tin, by foil, by transparent plastics and many other materials—with all their freshness and flavour locked in—they can be made ready for the table in a matter of minutes.

With a twist of the wrist or a turn of the can-opener, the modern housewife can set before her family a wealth of good eating that would have taken her forebears hours of toil and trouble to prepare.

In bringing such advantages to the women of Canada, the House of Heinz has blazed a pioneering trail. Way back in 1909 the first Heinz kitchens were established in the midst of the sunny garden land around Leamington, Ontario. Within a year or two, 4 kinds of oven-baked beans, tomato ketchup, many kinds of pickles, prepared mustard and relishes, olives, olive oil, horse radish and three kinds of vinegar—all bearing the famous sign of the '57'—were wending their way into homes across the nation. They were made in spotless kitchens from quality ingredients. They were carefully, scientifically packed in tins and bottles. Their flavour and quality never varied.

When gas and electric ranges swept the nation, the simmering soup pot was swept into near-oblivion. Heinz came to the rescue with many thrifty, savory, distinctly individual varieties of soup—all made from tried-and-tested recipes—the work of a minute to heat and serve.

Later Heinz introduced Heinz Strained Baby Foods and Heinz Junior Foods. Now baby, too, was assured of delicious, nourishing, and easily digestible fare . . . and mother could feed him at any hour of the day or night with ease and speed.

This year marks the fortieth Canadian anniversary of the House of Heinz. In today's streamlined grocery stores, Heinz products in their protective containers represent a flourishing garden where all year 'round all good things grow—and where it is always harvest time. They save us time and work . . . at home, at the cottage, on camping trips and automobile jaunts.

Once an array of Heinz products is on her pantry shelves, today's housewife can close the door on her kitchen until a few minutes before mealtime. Then she can open it, and without donning an apron, whip up a quick and hearty repast to please the most famished family. Most of the work has been done by somebody else.

That "somebody else" is in reality a staff of workers larger than the most luxurious household could afford. Drawing the ingredients of its products from the Canadian soil . . . keeping an army of Canadian farmers occupied from seeding time to harvest . . . employing hundreds of Canadians in its kitchens, laboratories, offices, warehouses and sales force . . . Heinz has built a Canadian business of surprising stature. But also by its purchases, payrolls, investments, and widespread domestic and export activities, it has added much to the general prosperity of our fortunate country.

Make a fancy fish loaf this simple, thrifty way

As a first course for dinner or a mainstay for lunch, Heinz Vegetable Soup is grand and glorious eating. And here it plays another stellar role — adds the garden goodness of 14 vegetables to a fish loaf and changes it to a fancy feast.

FISH LOAF

2 cups flaked cooked fish
1½ cups tiny cubes dry bread
¼ cup chopped Heinz Sweet Mixed Pickles
½ cup finely-diced celery
¼ cup finely-chopped onion
3 eggs, beaten
1 can (10 oz.) Heinz Condensed Vegetable Soup, undiluted

Combine fish, bread cubes, pickle, celery and onion. Combine beaten eggs and soup; add to fish mixture and mix lightly. Line greased loaf pan (4½" x 8½") with greased paper; fill with fish mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (350°), until set — about 1½ hours. Let stand in warm place 10 minutes, then turn out and garnish attractively. Cut into thick slices and serve with suitable sauce; or loaf may be served cold. Yield—6 servings.

Delicious . . . nourishing . . . brimming with real home-made flavour, the 17 varieties of Heinz Condensed Soups offer you superior quality, variety and convenience. Whether you serve them as soups or use them in recipes, you'll save on food bills. For a wealth of tested and practical soup-cookery recipes, drop a letter to the H. J. Heinz Co. Ltd., Toronto. Ask for the booklet "57 Ways to Use Heinz Condensed Soups".

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57 VARIETIES
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THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

From A Success In Translation To An Eye For Homely Detail

By L. A. MacKAY

SWANS AND AMBER—by Dorothy Burr Thompson—*University of Toronto Press—Saunders—$2.75.*

IN ENGLAND NOW—by Ada Jackson—*Macmillan—$1.85.*

A SECOND BOOK OF RUSSIAN VERSE—edited by C. M. Bowra—*Macmillan—$3.00.*

NO MAN AN ISLAND—by George Whalley—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.50.*

HILLS OF HOME—by Edna Jaques—*Allen—$1.25.*

ADA JACKSON

"SWANS and Amber," by Dorothy Thompson, achieves what all translations attempt and few attain; it persuades readers unfamiliar with the originals that the originals were worth translating. The merits of early Greek lyric have had by most people to be taken largely on trust. Some translations were available to the diligent seeker, but these were mostly too stiff or too conventionally mannered, either limited in scope or submerged in other matter, and seldom attractively produced.

From all such drawbacks this volume is free. The versions, freely translated from fragmentary texts, restored and combined as the sense seemed to require, achieve a verbal fidelity that will gratify the scholar, and, more important still, a fidelity to thought and mood that clearly differentiates the work of one poet from another, and recaptures much of the freshness, vigour, and directness of the originals. The expression is easy and natural, and the metrical forms skilfully combine formality with flexibility.

Each section has a biographical and historical introduction, brief, but informative and alert. The book is admirably printed and produced, and is charmingly illustrated by Winifred McCulloch with snatches of vase paintings drawn as far as possible from the same regions and periods as the poems.

Ada Jackson's "In England Now" is a fine example of a type of verse that is rare in any epoch, and particularly rare in ours: direct expression of strongly felt and clearly understood experience. It gives fresh life to two old-fashioned forms; it is a letter in verse, giving, with somewhat grim honesty, but not without humour, a picture of what austerity has meant to an English housewife. The style of the picture is modelled on the clear colours, the sharp outlines of the antique sampler, "unambiguous, plain to see". The verse moves with crisp and expert ease, the directness of expression fixes and holds the reader's attention, the images are firm and solid, and the tone has vigour without bluster, and dignity without ostentation.

Russian poetry is not widely known in the West, though the esteem in which it is held at home may be judged by the reported publication of some books of verse in hundreds of thousands of copies. C. M. Bowra's "Second Book of Russian Verse" containing 160 poems by 49 poets, aims to "give some idea of the range and variety of Russian poetry in the last hundred and fifty years." The folk-song tradition that underlies Russian poetry has remained active, and has indeed recently received particular official encouragement; but the main current of nineteenth and twentieth century lyric was alertly receptive of Western influences, and remains clearly in the stream of European literature.

Bold and Lavish

The chief difficulty facing a translator is thus linguistic, and that difficulty seems to be very considerable. Mr. Bowra has drawn on the work of a dozen translators, but the chief bulk of the work he has been compelled to handle himself. He is most successful with the later poets, where the form is more free and the poetic effect depends less on delicate harmonies of language than on bold and lavish images; in the earlier work one sometimes feels that a poem has been introduced rather because it is valuable for the completeness of the historic picture than because it made a vivid and direct personal appeal to the translator.

Of the other contributors, Frances Cornford provides several brilliant versions, and Y. Hornstein in his versions of Nikolai Gumilev's ironic and imaginative poems admirably escapes the stiffness that dogs all translators.

Too often in this book one feels, "Well, it must have been better than that in the Russian", but even this judgment implies that the translation has succeeded in suggesting if not fully transmitting the quality of the original. It is not apparent that Russian poets can offer to other literatures anything like the stimulus that Russian novelists did, or such significant innovations of technique or interpretation as France has lavishly supplied in the last century; but this collection should have a wide interest as a new indication of the range and vitality of a great modern literature in a field with which English-speaking readers are too little acquainted.

—Portrait by Nakash

GEORGE WHALLEY

George Whalley's "No Man An Island" contains admirable reporting, with a sensitive choice of significant details phrased in expressive words. But the rhythm is almost invariably a prose rhythm; and the choicest words, the most elevated sentiments, the most sympathetic understanding and the most perceptive imagery will not transform prose into poetry without an ear for the music of words. Mr. Whalley is obviously sensitive to the music of inarticulate sound, but that does not confer dexterity in handling the music of words. His lines, though, or because, they seek no formal pattern of regular length or stresses, often give almost the impression of being excessively end-stopped; they seem to proceed rather by mere addition than by development.

His senses are alert and discriminating in the record of war-time experience, his understanding of mood is sympathetic and delicate without mawkishness; but what he writes would read more easily and its true merits be more fully appreciated if it were freed from the jolt and jar of an ostensible but illusory verse rhythm, and printed as frank prose.

Edna Jaques' "Hills of Home" is a collection of simple and wholesome verses with an easy, and sometimes easy-going fluency, and an attentive eye for homely detail. It portrays chiefly scenes of daily life marked by a warm and gentle sentiment, and what it tries to do it does very well.

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

BRAIN-TEASER

Hocus-Pocus

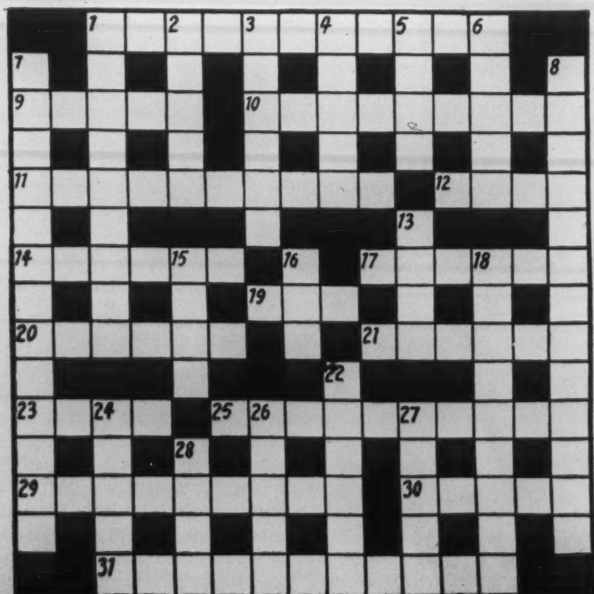
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. A low fellow, wearing a brassiere fore and aft, has charm. (11)
9. See 12 (5)
10. A true ear I'm turning to Schumann's piece. (9)
11. Last chance. (3, 2, 5)
12. Part of a foot and 9. (4)
14. To flog a broken leg will complicate matters. (6)
17. Make a lot of change re 12. (6)
19. Exclamation to break up a hug. (3)
20. Conduct one's self thus for a mouldy inheritance. (6)
21. Big Ben of Shakespeare's time? (6)
23. Towns without capital. (4)
25. Its incense has a persistent quality. (10)
29. After work I carouse without a care. (9)
30. Alternatively dined, so to speak. (5)
31. Contains a formula for the new generation. (5, 6)

DOWN

1. Though you get it in change, one can owe all of it. (9)
2. It's comparatively uncommon to find the three R's so in evidence. (5)
3. Barbership? (6)
4. To fit or hide your shape. (5)
5. Cause of a swelled head? (4)
6. Fig leaves made the first. (5)
7 and 8. 21 asks for toast. It's in sight. (5, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 4)
13. In in to to. (4)
15. Sing swing. (4)
16. He goes, and he's gone. (3)
18. Ain't sense stupid? (9)
22. Flop. (6)
24. No Robert, he's in India! (5)
26. Retreats from warm winds in the Rockies. (5)
27. The fish upsets our inside. (5)
28. And so to bed. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Brief case
9. Temper
10. Silicate
11. Pedant
12. Dental
14. Keen
15. Smell
16. Tennis
18. Pushkin
21. Grandee
24. Arouse
26. Asset
30. Pram
31. Elixir
32. Eyelet
33. Evenings
34. Surgary
35. Islanders

DOWN

2. Ruined
3. Evicts
4. Cradle
5. Speckle
6. Serene
7. Sprained
8. Britisher
11. Peter
13. Amok
17. Speakeasy
19. Stone age
20. Inert
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THE OTHER PAGE

On Looking Out of Windows

By J. E. MIDDLETON

UNPHILOSOPHIC persons, often in positions of authority, have the notion that looking out of windows is a misdemeanor. A teacher, laboring to impart the eternal principles of Least Common Mutiple, or Greatest Common Factor, is irritated at Willis Jones, conveniently seated near a window. Willie is inspecting strange cloud-formations, or a chattering, bouncing wren in the lilac bush. The teacher blames him for being inattentive; an inaccurate charge. Is it Willie's fault if a cloud shaped like a white elephant is more interesting than a clutch of figures on a blackboard, or the dancing wren than the teacher's voice?

Perhaps if the subject were being presented in another manner — but who am I to follow the dusky approaches towards the noble Science of Pedagogy? Especially when Pedagogy is not yet a proper Science, even after thousands of years in experiment! Indeed there is doubt if it ever can be, since it deals with an infinity of variables—children; and has no constants whatsoever.

So I turn away, to follow a straighter course; to consider the universal custom of looking-out-of-window, the varying reasons for the action, and the moral consequences which must ensue.

Willie Jones looked out to be entertained; an instance which falls under the General Theory governing most outsight. People look "for to admire and for to see, for to be'old this world so wide;" the reason which sent one of Kipling's salty characters a-voyaging, and started Stevenson travelling with a donkey. Out of this latter journey came one pearl of truth-telling. "For to travel hopefully is better than to arrive."

True, neither Kipling's man nor Robert Louis can rightfully be included in this study. They didn't look out of windows; they saw the world unframed. Travellers nowadays withdraw themselves behind glass; in automobiles, railway cars, or 'planes, and the measure of their entertainment varies inversely with the speed of the conveyance. A man flying around the world in four days doesn't see much. An express train allows the traveller to get a swift sight of Big Things, such as mountains, forests, rivers and skyscrapers, but blurs and confuses small things.

Even in roaring into a city, mostly through back yards, the speed of the train is too great for one to inspect a single wash-on-the-line, and judge the degree of civilization to which that one family has attained. Big things are picturesque, no doubt, but you don't say that a mountain is interesting. That adjective is better applied to a hawk's nest in the foothills or a sweet briar in bloom, or a gopher pontificating on his little mound. Verily if it's entertainment you want, don't hurry.

You don't need even to travel. You may sit still beside your living-room window and be vastly entertained. Consider the neighbors across the street, whether neat, or careless, wise or unwise. Look at the women in slacks and kerchiefs, dragging bundle-buggies or baby-carriages to or from the Super-Market around the corner. Look at the children, eagerly following the mild insanities of their time-of-life. All these, besides the Fuller Brush man and the collectors of ashes are specimens of humanity, always interesting, and never so comic as when they are arrogantly minding whatever business they have.

But the General Theory of looking-out-of-window is not enough. There is a Special Theory which applies to professors, poets, and other deep thinkers who gaze unseeing at the trivial happenings of this present world, while their spiritual vision is fixed on their own insides. Introspection (like prayer) is too tough a business if the physical sight is active. One must either shut one's eyes, or else open them to things afar, real or imagined, such as the rosy edge of a cloud, or Bunyan's trumpets on the Other Side, or the multitudinous seas, or one's first sweetheart of long, long ago. Such wonders are not distracting, but rather stimulating to the inner sight.

Consider also an Editor, lifting his eyes from the typewriter to watch a telephone lineman on the top of a pole. Has he stopped moulding public opinion? Not so. His conscious mind is temporarily a-field, but his subconscious busy as ever, ordering arguments, fashioning phrases, getting things ready for the conscious, when it returns to the task, refreshed and eager.

This art of seeing without noticing improves with exercise. At first it is imperfect. A junior Editor may have some interest in the lineman, even so far as to wonder if the safety-strap is strong. A senior Editor, more practised, doesn't think of the safety-strap, doesn't care if it breaks or not. In truth he doesn't notice the lineman, or the pole, when looking straight at them.

Again under the Special Theory. Four bridge-players are dealing, cutting, bidding and abusing partners while their train is speeding from Jasper towards the Yellowhead Pass. The mighty Mount Edith Cavell, snow-crowned and lovely, is in the offing. One of the bridge-ers looks out of the window. He sees the mountain but doesn't notice it. He is reviewing the bidding to decide which of his opponents has the ace of spades.

What about the Moral Question involved under both the General and the Special Theory? My space is too limited to discuss it, so with the unanimous consent of the House I move it be referred to a Special Committee consisting of Cardinal McGuigan, the Primate of All Canada and the Moderator of the United Church. Carried.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 12, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Competition Hits Exporters Of Manufactured Goods

By ERNEST WAENGLER

Canadian exporters of manufactured goods have been hard hit by currency restrictions and the rapid growth of a buyers' market. Ernest Waengler, who has first hand experience of the export trade, outlines below the decline in our export position and the main factors that are involved.

CANADA'S exports are usually considered to be bulk commodities—wheat, lumber, newsprint—or heavier industrial products, manufactured by large corporations and distributed to all parts of the world through long-established channels. But that is not the whole story. There are hundreds of medium and small manufacturers, most of them producing finished goods, who have either established themselves or expanded during the war years. In the sellers' market of 1946 and 1947, they came to rely on exports for an important share of their sales volume.

Though government publications point to all-time records set by total Canadian exports, thousands of Canadians working in these industries are directly affected by the progressive shrinking of export opportunities for manufactured goods.

A Toronto manufacturer of ladies' belts, for instance, reports that, having lost most of his business in the British West Indies when sterling convertibility was suspended in 1947, he was still able to ship $10,000 worth of his product to Panama, the Netherlands Antilles, Haiti and Venezuela during the first five months of 1948. For the same period of 1949 his shipments to these countries totalled less than $2,000. In the meantime he had also lost his important market in South Africa, when prohibitive restrictions were imposed last fall.

Not Dollar Shortage

The much-publicized dollar shortage is no answer here: Panama, Haiti and Venezuela have ample funds at their disposal and the Netherlands Antilles have the same quotas in effect as they did in 1948. But a new aspect has entered the foreign trade picture during the past six months: the buyers' market.

High inventories and slackening consumer demand in the United States have produced a flood of toys and electric toasters, umbrellas and fountain pens which have to be exported at practically any price to relieve a further downward pressure on domestic prices. As there are only about half a dozen countries left which permit imports of such "non-essentials" from hard-currency sources, it is obvious that manufacturers trying to export at a reasonable profit now find themselves without markets, unless they make a product considered essential for the rehabilitation or subsistence of the countries short of dollars.

It would be wrong to assume that the dollar value of exports is too small to affect the economy as a whole. It is large enough to threaten the profitable operation of a large portion of our manufacturing industries; and at a time when a rising surplus of basic commodities in the United States threatens the future of E.C.A. offshore purchases of bulk goods, it may well become the deciding factor in the maintenance of Canada's position as a major world trader.

A comparison of Canadian export figures for the four-months period ending April 30 shows a trend the implications of which cannot be ignored. Exports of cotton products, which had risen from $852,000 for the first four months of 1938 to $2,575,000 for the same period of 1947 and to $3,038,000 for 1948, dropped to $2,244,000 in 1949. More drastic still, artificial silk and its products declined from $2,597,000 in 1947 and $2,998,000 in 1948 to $612,000 in 1949, which is less than the corresponding figure for 1938. Paper (other than newsprint) fell from $8,567,000 in 1947 and $10,369,000 in 1948 to $6,843,000 in 1949, pharmaceuticals from $1,081,000 in 1947 and $1,339,000 in 1948 to $662,000 in 1949 and toys and sporting goods from $512,000 in 1947 to $326,000 in 1948 and $118,000 in 1949, the latter representing a decline of 77 per cent in two years.

The list could be continued indefinitely and would show a similar picture in most consumer lines. Nor is the tendency confined to Canada alone. Total U.S. exports of finished manufactures (excluding military supplies) which were valued at $8,670 million for the year 1947, or six times the amount for 1938, declined to $7,056 million in 1948. An analysis of the figures for the first quarter of 1949 shows a further decline of about ten per cent. Exports of textiles and textile products alone fell from $159 million during the first two months of 1948 to $131 million during January and February 1949.

Although the effects of this decrease are bound to be felt by the U.S. economy, they are insignificant in comparison to the impact of export declines on Canada, as the extent to which Americans depend on exports for the maintenance of their national income is only about one-fifth of the proportion Canadians derive from foreign trade.

During the last decade Canada has become one of the world's foremost industrial powers and the third-largest world trader. To resign ourselves to giving up this position would mean accepting a decline in employment and real income and ultimately in our cultural, political and strategic importance. In deciding on possible remedies, the two problems, dollar shortage and buyers' market, must be considered separately. Neither of them can be solved by Canada alone or at the expense of anyone else.

The dollar shortage, or rather the inability of many countries to finance their imports required from dollar sources from current earnings, is likely to continue for some time. It hinges on the question of how the pound sterling, the most important of the soft currencies, can be made convertible. The weird effects produced by the division of the trading world into hard and soft currency countries are only too well known to Canadian exporters. Instead of competing in price, quality and service, the world's principal producers compete in the degree to which they are willing to accept non-convertible currencies or goods that cannot readily be disposed of in dollar markets.

Canadian manufacturers see their customers in the West Indies, Australia and Latin America turn to higher priced products of British or European origin, because they can pay in frozen sterling or goods of which Canadians have a surplus.

Curing Symptoms

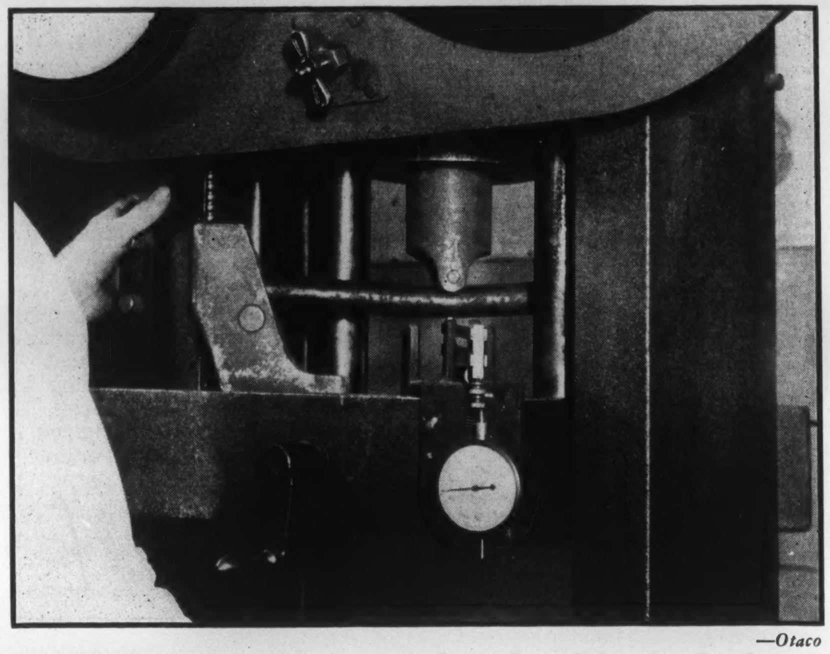
Most of the remedies suggested by exporters and trade organizations have aimed at curing the symptoms rather than the disease. Although every trading nation pays lip service to the principle of multilateralism at international conferences like Geneva and Havana, more bilateral trade agreements are being signed every month, particularly by the United Kingdom. Exporters in Canada have asked that the government should extend credits to Canada's traditional customers, through a Canadian counterpart of E.C.A., through underwriting the risks of Canadian exporters in accepting payment in blocked currencies and by financing long-term contracts with foreign countries. In his reply, the Minister of Trade and Commerce pointed out that the position of Canada's foreign exchange reserves "is still not such that any substantial reduction can be contemplated through the extension of foreign credits."

The most logical solution lies in encouraging imports from countries which need our goods. This may require measures which are of necessity unpopular with Canadians, whose tastes and requirements are traditionally influenced by those of the United States. It may imply the retention of import restrictions on U.S. goods, and, by keeping lower-priced articles of American manufacture out of the country, partly defeat the very purpose of measures designed to maintain the Canadian living standard.

The second problem, the buyers' market, is not peculiar to foreign trade alone; the light manufacturing industries are rapidly learning its hard facts in their domestic operations as well. But is has its special significance to the exporter, who only a few years ago regarded some foreign countries as convenient places for unloading merchandise which for some reason was no longer acceptable to local customers. There has been a rude awakening for many a Canadian manufacturer, who found that export markets require infinitely more care than the domestic market. Special lines of merchandise must be developed, different methods of advertising and merchandising developed, utmost efficiency and economy used in packing and shipping, in order to maintain the goodwill of customers who are getting the more difficult to satisfy, the greater the exportable surplus of the world's main producers.

—Walter Moorhouse

NEW ASSISTANCE to Canada's gold mines is planned by Federal government. Photo shows conduit at Aunor Mine, Timmins, Ont., area.


—Otaco

DUCTILE CAST IRON: A one inch test bar of the new ductile cast iron—"Ductalloy" is shown in the tensile strength testing machine.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Recession or Depression?

By P. M. RICHARDS

ARE we going to talk ourselves into a depression?

Western Europe's biggest worry today is not Soviet Russia. Nor is it the current economic recession, which is now becoming world-wide. It is us, the people of North America, or rather it is our economic morale.

Europe fears our attitude toward recession more than the recession itself. The factors which turn recession into depression are psychological as much as material. Europe thinks that after riding the clouds for so long, we shall be over-fearful of stubbing our toes on the hard ground. A depression here would hit Europe hard; we would certainly buy fewer European goods and we would be likely to reduce our economic-recovery aid to Europe. Her recovery might be halted, might change into decay. So much depends on the maintenance of sanity here.

Basically what we are experiencing now is readjustment rather than recession or deflation—adjustment to postwar economic reality. It is a perfectly normal, healthy process that must have developed sooner or later to correct the maladjustments created by the excesses and abnormalities of wartime; the longer readjustment was postponed the more difficult and painful it would have been.

To meet the needs and strains of war, we suspended the normal process of equating supply and demand through the free play of price changes; consumer purchasing power was greatly increased by high wages and high employment at the same time that the supply of consumer goods was sharply curtailed; inefficiency in labor and management was tolerated and in effect encouraged; industry's supplies, labor and prices were arbitrarily controlled by government, and the stimulus of competition was largely or completely absent.

Labor was promised all sorts of rewards for bestirring itself to defeat the enemy, without regard for the fact that labor itself—or at least the productive system of which labor is so big a part—would have to produce the means of paying those rewards. The state was glorified and private enterprise made to look inferior, though the managers and engineers of private enterprise were actually the directors of wartime production under the state. Because the war had to be won at whatever cost, the public was given the impression that the resulting huge national debt was nothing to become unduly alarmed about.

All this kind of thing had to end some time; you cannot really put inefficiency on the public payroll and make the community richer thereby. Today we are experiencing the headache that logically accompanies "the morning after", and we are inclined to think we are sicker than we really are. Much (though admittedly by no means all) of our upset condition today amounts to no more than this, and the cure lies, of course, in more work, more production, more attention to quality in production and more encouragement for private enterprise and individual initiative.

Same Cure For All

The truth is that the economic cure for the rest of the world—at least, the western world—can lie only in pursuing the same course, that of a return to productive efficiency. Today the world is gravely concerned about Britain's economic position. Basically Britain's trouble is not socialism or high taxes or loss of foreign investments or lack of U.S. and Canadian dollars; it is out-of-dateness and relative inefficiency in production and distribution. The result shows itself in a rise of prices of goods to levels higher than those of goods of competing countries, and a lowering of quality, and a decline in world sales.

Looking at Britain, we are not entitled to be complacent; we, too, are raising our standards of living without counting the cost, and if we persist in this may eventually find ourselves in a position similar to Britain's, that of having priced ourselves out of our markets. Increased wages and increased social benefits can only come out of increased production in the long run, and our greatest need economically is that labor and management and all groups engaged in production shall appreciate the fact of their common interest and interdependence.

The recent decline in business activity and in prices and profits seems bound to lead to an increase in the efficiency of management, and the slackening of employment to a rise in the efficiency of labor. These developments will reduce the cost of production and lower industry's "break-even" point and lay the foundation for sounder business in the future. Clearly this is reason for encouragement, not gloom. And we have other, and very positive, grounds for optimism in Canada. All across the country the development and expansion of natural resources and productive capacity are creating the basis of a larger prosperity. Yes, we have a recession. But behind it Canada is striding vigorously forward.

Food Imports Are Problem Of Canada's Northwest

By JAMES ROE

Chief problem facing the residents of Canada's Northwest Territories is the necessity to import food from the south. This has been partially alleviated by some local cultivation, but the bulk of food supplies must be freighted "down North" each year. James Roe outlines the food supply position of the Territories.

SETTING up a stable economy in the Northwest Territories is more difficult than it looks. For years, newspaper and magazine articles and an over-optimistic group of lecturers and club speakers have urged Canadians to think of the North as a bonanza to be exploited with all the comforts of home close at hand.

Four years of postwar activity in the Territories bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean and on the south by the tag ends of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have produced extremely good results in the expansion of mining plant and output. Radium and uranium ore production in the Great Bear Lake district is growing slowly in volume, gold and silver is coming out of Yellowknife on Great Slave Lake in impressive quantity, and there has been increased interest in the development of seepage petroleum in the Mackenzie Basin.

The chief difficulty, Ottawa officials say, is the human problem of achieving a "stable economic society" in this promising region. The 14,000 white inhabitants of the Territories, with the possible exception of Yellowknife citizens, have only tenuous local ties in a forbiddingly wild terrain which tends to make them sojourners in a strange land, not residents with a secure home culture of their own.

Skeptics question the possibility of further wide-open development of the north in terms of food. They follow Lord Boyd-Orr's analysis: food production is one of the chief determinants of social and political stability in any area.

These people argue that sub-Arctic communities such as Yellowknife, Fort Simpson, Port Radium and Fort Resolution are little more than outposts of the Dominion's established southern areas as long as they must be fed from the outside.

It is only idle dreaming, they say, to speak about a great economic and social future for the Territories until the region can develop a substantial food producing hinterland of its own. An area, however productive in material wealth, which must import the greater part of its staple food supplies by a combination of "airlift", precarious river barge haulage, and long portages is but a subsidiary of the rest of the nation.

Encouraging

Both the Council and the federal Department of Agriculture's northern development officials agree that the Territories must continue to look to the south for their bulky staples. They report, however, that local agricultural development — particularly in the Mackenzie District—is now expanding at an encouraging rate. Already much of the fresh fruit, vegetable and poultry needs of Yellowknife and the other frontier settlements is being produced locally by enterprising truck farmers and market gardeners.

Dr. Alfred Leahey, chief of the soils section of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service, recently made a thorough survey of agricultural possibilities in the Mackenzie watershed and predicts a good harvest of vegetables, small fruits and poultry products for local consumption this year. In several years, he says, small-scale mixed farming in the rich Mackenzie bottom soil has progressed far enough to make the communities completely self-supporting in everything but table "luxuries", meats and flour.

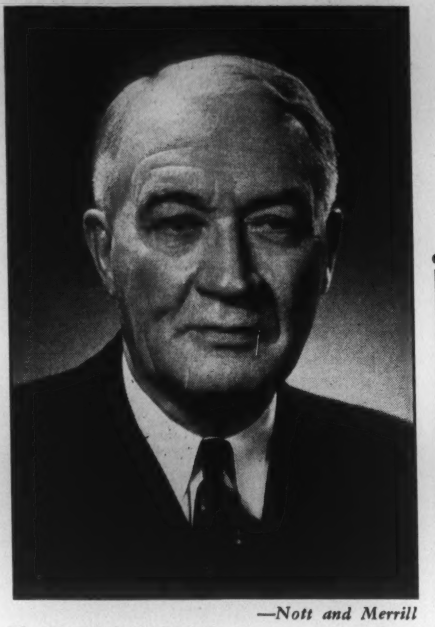
There have been some aggressive attempts to raise dairy and meat cattle near Yellowknife and Fort Simpson, but it is believed that livestock production in the region of the upper Mackenzie will continue to be uneconomical. Transport communications with the Peace River, Grimshaw and Fort Vermilion agricultural areas have been improving year by year, and the Great Slave Lake settlements will soon find it easier to import those commodities which cannot be produced.

It is generally conceded by authorities on agricultural matters that few places on the continent can produce better quality vegetables and berries than the rich bottom lands of the Mackenzie, but production is strictly an individual enterprise for each community. The exchange of surpluses between settlements is possible with river and lake transport, but local small-cash-crop and subsistence farming is the established pattern in the north.

An inter-departmental committee composed of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Resources was set up in 1943 to assist food-conscious Territories citizens in the improvement and promotion of northern agriculture. Experimental sub - stations were in full swing at Fort Simpson and at Yellowknife in 1947, and co-operators in more than 30 sub-Arctic settlements were given seeds, roots and plants suitable for northern latitudes.

A short period of experimentation has shown that improved yields of vegetables on Mackenzie bottom lands as far north as 60 miles below Fort Simpson are possible through the use of earlier-maturing varieties of seed, more extensive use of fertilizers and irrigation. Further development will entail heavy bush clearing operations.

Despite energetic attempts to achieve some measure of local self-sufficiency in food, the expansion of northern food production has rigid limits. The cost of producing food in the north is high, land is difficult to clear, farm labour is very scarce and unreliable in the face of more lucrative occupations, and the hazards of frost, drought and insects are discouraging. Barring an increase in population which may accompany future expansion of mineral exploitation in the north, no great increase in northern crop production is in view.



—Nott and Merrill

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—R.C.A.F. Photo

A/V/M C.R. SLEMON, CB, CBE, who has been appointed head of the R.C.A.F.'s Central Air Command with headquarters at Trenton, Ont. A/V/M Slemon is one of the Service's five "originals" who are able to look back over continuous service from the creation of the R.C.A.F.

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STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

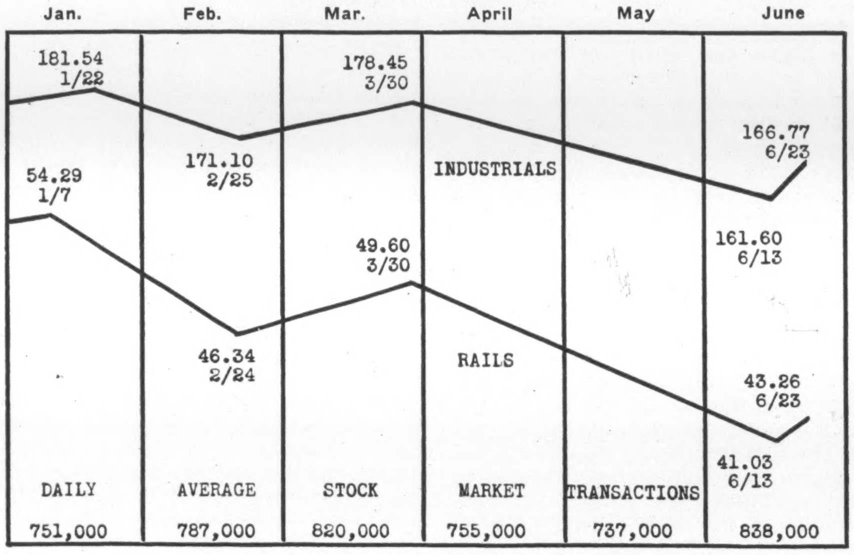
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks are at a level where they appear favorably priced in terms of earnings and yields. Psychology, however, is depressed over the business outlook as well as the domestic and foreign political situation. We would hold current positions, including buying reserves.

Cheapness of shares in terms of yields, earnings, and asset values, combined with some easing of the political atmosphere in the United States and a large short position, all make a market that has been going down for about one year vulnerable to a sharp recovery movement of a number of months' duration. Positive evidence is not present, however, that such recovery started from the June 13 lows. In due course, the current rally should give way to a second testing of the recent low points. If one or both averages, on such testing, refuse to go decisively into new low ground, it may be assumed that a base is being formed for the advance into the last half. This assumption would be confirmed if both averages then moved above the high points of the present rally. To the contrary, if, on such testing, both averages sell decisively below their recent support points, 161.60 and 41.03 (see chart), it would signal, in our opinion, materially lower levels — probably the winding up of the stock market readjustment period getting under way in 1946. Such a development could carry the Dow-Jones industrial average to the 150/-140 level.

On the assumption that the post-war readjustment may not yet have run its full course, it is advisable to retain buying reserves. We would continue this position but, where cash reserves are excessive, would use weak spells to buy selected stocks on the basis of probable market strength in the last half and because of the relative cheapness of shares in earnings, assets, and yields.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



NEWS OF THE MINES

Quemont New Copper-Gold Mine Shapes Up As Major Enterprise

By JOHN M. GRANT

QUEMONT Mining Corporation, a few years ago the sensation of the stock market, is now in production, 21 years after the property was acquired by Mining Corporation of Canada, now holder of approximately 53 per cent of outstanding shares. The 2,000-ton daily capacity concentrator commenced at a rate of 1,000 tons daily, and will be stepped up gradually to capacity within the next few weeks. The operation is a diversified one, producing gold, copper, zinc, silver and pyrites, and while promising to develop into one of Canada's major base metal enterprises, is also in the enviable position of having an important gold content, thus assuring a profitable operation even should the price for base metals recede further. The company has been fortunate in making contracts covering the sale of approximately 90 per cent of the refined copper to the U.S. stockpile until March 31, 1953, on a satisfactory pricing basis. The smelting and refining of the copper concentrates will be handled by Noranda Mines, and negotiations have also been completed for sale of the zinc concentrates. Further the company's production of pyrite has been sold under a five-year contract at a firm price. The bringing into production of the Quemont property, which comprises 640 acres immediately adjacent to the famous Home mine of Noranda Mines, in Rouyn township, northwestern Quebec, has been a long and costly job, but the management is hopeful all loans will be repaid from operations in about a year and a half.

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What is now part of the Quemont Mining Corporation property was originally known as the Murray claims and some diamond drilling and surface work was carried out on these in the early 1920's. The United Verde Extension Co. of Arizona optioned the claims in 1926 and established a level at 200 feet from which drifting and diamond drilling failed to find commercial ore. The company subsequently relinquished its option, and in 1928 Mining Corporation of Canada took over the property. A new company — Mining Corporation (Quebec) Ltd.—was formed to carry out further exploratory work, and the name changed the following year. From 1928 to 1930 the shaft was deepened to 922 feet and levels established at 500 and 900 feet, at a cost of close to $400,000. No commercial ore was located however, despite considerable underground work. A little over four years ago a diamond drilling program was initiated following discovery of a number of anomalies in a geophysical survey northeast of previous work, and this exploration has indicated the very substantial tonnage of ore which led to financial arrangements for bringing the property into production.

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J. H. C. Waite, president of Quemont Mining Corporation, in his 1947 report to shareholders commented that "there have been few cases in the history of mining in Canada where a new mine has been able to commence production with the ore reserves Quemont now has." The Horne mine, as an illustration, at a similar stage in its development had 1,198,375 tons of ore compared with 9,431,000 in the case of Quemont. Little exploration work was done last year by Quemont with ore reserve figures as above at start of 1948, and these averaged .174 ozs. gold, .943 ozs. silver, 1.49 per cent copper and 2.69 per cent zinc. The estimated reserves will allow a life of 14 years

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1949.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 30th day of June, 1949.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of July, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
June 22, 1949.

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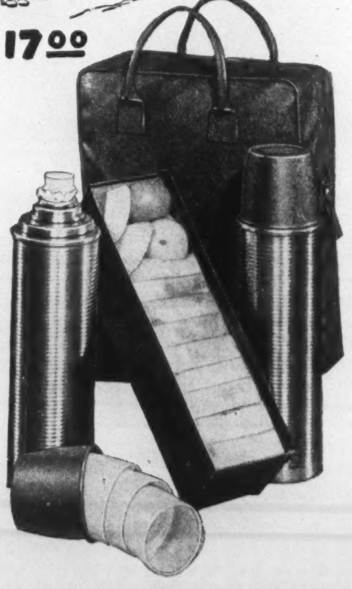

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June 29, 1949.

at a rate of 2,000 tons per day, and while the future earning power of the company will, of course, be affected by metal prices, it is anticipated that operating earnings may run close to $2.50 per share. The company necessarily for the past year has been engaged solely in the job of bringing the mine into production. The shaft, however, is expected to reach its objective of 2,640 feet this month, and later this year exploration and development will start at depth. Ore already has been indicated by diamond drilling to a depth of 2,130 feet.

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Development work during 1948 at Lake Dufault Mines was carried out at a considerably increased rate over the previous year T. Lindsley, president, states in the annual report. The joint boundary drift has been stopped approximately 1,850 feet north of the Amulet Dufault boundary, and underground drilling is in progress. The first hole cut mineralized sections approximately 150 feet due east of the boundary. A second hole cut the contact about 125 feet due east of the above intersection, but no values were secured in this one. The company provided Norbec Copper Mines with $40,000, and a program of drilling is now underway on that property. At the year-end the company had current assets in cash and Dominion bonds amounting to $699,675, as against current liabilities of $6,995. Dividends received during the year from Amulet Dufault amounted to $374,000, an increase of $176,000 over the amount received in the previous year.

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A net profit of $13,567, equal to one cent per share, is reported by Powell Rouyn Gold Mines, for the year ended March 31, 1949, as compared with a net loss of $76,024 in the previous year. The improvement was due to increased revenue from production and custom milling, and receipt of approximately $91,000 under the Gold Mining Assistance Act. Gross revenue from milling custom ore from Donalda and Anglo-Rouyn was $47,438. The company's contract with Noranda Mines has been renewed for a further two years on a basis which will permit the company to draw, to some extent, from orebodies formerly considered to be below commercial grade. Ore reserves are higher at 653,199 tons averaging 0.127 ounce and 74 per cent silica. The company's liquid position increased some $24,000, despite substantial capital expenditures during the year.

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Sinking of an internal shaft to open its new and higher grade ore zone at greater depth is being considered by Delnite Mines, in the Porcupine area, which is controlled by Sylvanite Gold Mines. Diamond drilling is now being done from the 2,875-foot (bottom) level to ascertain deeper ground conditions and locate the best site for the opening. The 2,500-foot horizon has been the best of the new levels so far with ore lengths drifted about 1,000 feet. The milling rate has been stepped up and since the beginning of the year has averaged close to 400 tons per day as compared with a 342-ton per day average for 1948. The better grade ore found on the lower levels was reflected in improved earnings for 1948, when net profit amounted to $293,340, equivalent to 9.8 cents per share, as compared to $205,611, or 6.9 cents per share in 1947. The major reason for an optimistic view of the future, W. V. Moot, president, states is due to excellent ore developments in the adjoining Aunor at the 2,500-foot level beginning at the boundary line and extending easterly; also to diamond drilling below the 2,800-foot horizon of the Delnite mine which seems to confirm the belief that this orebody extends westerly into Delnite at lower levels. These developments have occurred since the year-end. It is possible dividend payments will be resumed by the year-end.

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Ontario is assured of an important new iron ore industry with the exercising by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation through its subsidiary, Jalore Mining Company, of their option on the Ruth and Lucy iron mines in the Michipicoten area. It is reported the U.S. company is taking a 50-year lease and an operation of 800,000 tons of ore yearly average is expected from the 40,000,000 tons of siderite so far proved. The steel company will pay a royalty of 30 cents a ton on the sinter, with a minimum of $60,000 a year whether they ship or not. The Ontario producer is expected to replace their largest Mesabi mine which is approaching an end. The beneficiaries of the royalties will be Sherritt Gordon, 82.7 per cent and Frobisher, 17.3 per cent. Sherritt Gordon anticipates receiving royalties of $10,000,000 without having to worry about operating or financing the property. It will still have its Josephine siderite mine in the same section.

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Little change was evident in earnings of Sylvanite Gold Mines, in the Kirkland Lake area, for 1948. Net profit of $228,800, or 6.9 cents per share, compared with $209,851, or 6.3 cents in the preceding 12 months. New ore developed continues to equal that mined and the grade of reserves (broken ore 57,855 tons) is a little higher. W. V. Moot, president, states the future of the company appears to be encouraging, pointing out the indications throughout the world of the rapid approach of the time when managed paper moneys with fictitious values must be adjusted to their true relative value to gold. No new properties were optioned during the year, but the search for possible new mines is being continued. At the end of the year the company's net working capital was $1,017,433. Sylvanite has a two-thirds interest in Delnite Mines, and with receipt of a dividend from Delnite, together with a continuation of the present trends towards lower costs for materials, the Sylvanite head considers a modest increase in dividends as reasonably probable.

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Exploration of the National Malartic north zone by Barnat Mines Ltd., the new operating company formed following the merger of the main properties of Sladen Malartic Mines and National Malartic Mines, has been meeting encouraging results at depth, according to R. R. Basserman, manager. Previous work consisted of partial exploration of the north zone at the 525 and 725-foot horizons, while recent work has been directed to further explore the zone at the 350,725 and 1,250-foot levels. On the 725-foot horizon diamond drilling has indicated an ore shoot in diorite lying 25 feet north of the east drift in the old National workings. Drill intersections at 25 foot intervals show an average cut grade of $8.40 gold per ton across 20 feet for a length of 150 feet, with the eastern extension open. Drifting eastward to intersect the extension of this shoot encountered what may be a second diorite body and has continued in this material for 90 feet to date. Face samples average $7 across drift width for the present explored length. Six flat drill holes on the bottom (1,250-foot) horizon, cutting the zone at 100 foot intervals, give indications of a wide zone carrying values of ore grade. It is this National north zone which holds the company's main hope of adding substantially to the known ore reserves—241,000 tons last year end—in the Sladen No. 1 shaft area.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

CANADA'S foreign trade in April was valued at $483,000,000, showing an increase of 9.3 per cent over the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate value for the first four months of this year moved up to $1,813,800,000 from $1,707,400,000 in the similar period of 1948, or by 6.2 per cent.

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Sales of new motor vehicles in May continued the sharp gain of April over a year earlier, rising 45 per cent in number and 52 per cent in retail value over May last year. In April, sales were somewhat greater in number and value than in May. In that month sales were up 46 per cent in number and 56 per cent in value over April, 1948. In May as in April, the gain was due mainly to larger sales of passenger cars.

Continuing sharply above 1948 levels, financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles rose 66 per cent in number and 68 per cent in financed value in May over the corresponding month last year. A total of 25,735 motor vehicles were financed in May for $24,091,915 compared with 15,531 units for $14,373,968 in May, 1948.

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Security transactions between Canada and other countries in April resulted in a sales balance of $4,200,000, the largest since November, 1946. Total transactions in the month amounted to $38,600,000, the highest monthly total in the current year, but only slightly higher than the monthly average of $34,800,000 in 1948.

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Residential building in Canada rose sharply during the first four months this year with completions and starts both showing substantial gains over the period last year. There were 25,100 dwelling units completed in the period, an increase of 6,800 or 37 per cent over the same period of 1948. This gain is due to the high carry-over of houses under construction at the end of 1948. Starts were also made on 16,900 dwelling units in the first four months of this year, an increase of 12.7 per cent over the same period of 1948.

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Public bond financing in June, 1949, totalled $99,021,205 according to Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd. The aggregate for the first six months of 1949 was $384,462,411 compared with $353,960,144 for the first half of 1948.

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Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended June 25 rose to 75,352 cars compared with a revised total of 74,493 in the preceding week but were down 3,549 cars or 4.7 per cent from the 25th week last year. Cumulative loadings up to June 25 were 1,813,651 cars compared with 1,863,241 in the similar period of 1948.

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Production of refined petroleum products continued to move up in March, the month's output rising to 5,719,000 barrels compared with 5,251,500 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of nine per cent. First-quarter output aggregated 17,847,000 barrels as against 16,109,500 a year earlier, a gain of 10.7 per cent.

•

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 24 amounted to 25,040,000 pounds compared with 13,332,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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DIVIDEND NO. 236

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 30th July, 1949 payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
I. K. JOHNSTON,
General Manager.
Toronto 15th June, 1949.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1949 payable October 3, 1949 to shareholders of record September 2, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, June 27, 1949.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1949 payable August 25, 1949 to shareholders of record July 15, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary,
Montreal, June 27, 1949.

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In addition the Review contains comments on current Canadian business conditions and market reactions with specific reference to such companies as Simpsons, Limited, McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, Canadian Food Products Limited, Dominion Textile Company Limited and Burrard Dry Dock Company.

Telephone or write our nearest office and a copy of this Review will be forwarded promptly.

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Fire And Accident Prevention Important Part of Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

More and more it is being realized by insurance interests that fire prevention and accident prevention are part of their responsibilities, and that, in fact, engaging in fire safety and accident prevention campaigns is good for the business as well as for the community as a whole.

INSURANCE men in Canada and the United States, both company officials and agents, have of late been taking a very active interest in the work of fire and accident prevention, and the associated companies have yearly been expending large sums in order to eliminate hazards that cause loss of life and property. Many manufacturers and substantial property owners are cooperating by the adoption of safety measures, as business men generally recognize that safety, as one observer has put it, "is an integral part of manufacturing and distribution operations and should therefore receive the same attention and interest given to the other phases of the company operations."

As far as accident prevention is concerned, he said that safety practices have to be applied by the production staff, even though the program may be administered by safety directors or safety committees. He added: "Someone must keep the records, stimulate the training program, and give accident prevention work the attention it requires to succeed. But in the last analysis, accidents are prevented by the way the men at the machines do their work under both normal and peak-load conditions." Dealing with the question of layout and design of buildings, he said: "It is a well-established principle of accident prevention that it is more efficient and economical to provide for employee safety in the original plant design and layout."

Traffic Accidents

With regard to the prevention of traffic accidents, the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies and the National Association of Insurance Agents across the line have been conducting a contest during the past twelve months to determine the local insurance agents' boards throughout the country that have made the greatest progress in traffic accident prevention.

This contest provides not only recognition but a cash award of $250 to the winning group of insurance agents in each of six population categories. A plaque goes to the state association whose state shows the greatest expenditures of effort and the greatest progress made in saving lives and property through traffic accident prevention.

Local agents' boards which have not as yet organized a community accident prevention committee to tackle the problem of greater safety on streets and adjoining highways are urged to get one started and to send for the illustrated booklet "Safety in Business" published by the two associations already referred to, outlining the five projects most vital in preventing accidents, namely: driver education, driver licensing, motor vehicle inspection, bicycle safety and pedestrian safety.

Outstanding results in any of these fields will qualify the local board for consideration in next year's contest. Safety accomplishments are judged by how well the local board organizes the community accident prevention committee and how successfully the board carries out a sound service idea or campaign to arouse public interest in cutting down traffic accidents.

A Good Example

An example of such a program cleverly conceived, well-executed by a group of local agents was recently cited by General Manager J. Dewey Dorsett of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies. The group was called "The Insurers of Memphis" and was affiliated with the National Association of Insurance Agents. The program was entitled "29 Campaign." The number 29 became the symbol of the drive, since the local speed limit is 30 miles per hour, and the intensive month-long campaign — from February 29, to March 29, 1948 — was organized around the slogan, "Spare a Mile and Save a Life."

Although deprived this year of a Feb. 29th, the group carried out a still more successful month's campaign, winding up on March 29 and centring again on the magic number. Over 100,000 eye-arresting black and yellow stickers bearing the number 29 were distributed by agents, service stations and local bus and cab companies, given out at club meetings and courthouses. The owner of every car in Memphis displaying the sticker in the rear window of his car pledged himself not to exceed a speed of 29 miles per hour.

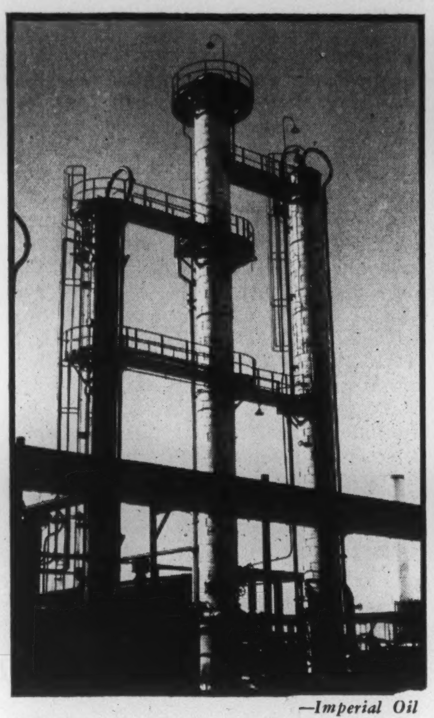
Thus the car owner became eligible for daily incentive prizes offered by local merchants for the best and most careful drivers. These daily award winners were determined by a secret committee, whose members cruised the streets to pick out safety-conscious drivers. They received generous publicity in the local press. Winners then became eligible for the giant jackpot prize of merchandise totalling in value $700 which was presented at the "29 Safety Campaign Banquet" which brought the drive to a close.

No Section Overlooked

According to Mr. Dorsett, no section of the public was overlooked by the Memphis agents in this excellent educational campaign. Two daily awards of a dollar bill were made to school children submitting the best jingles, with a final drawing at the end of the month for the grand prize of a bicycle—for boy or girl—or its equivalent in cash. 'Teen-agers were spurred to take an interest in safety by a contest just for them. They were asked to complete in 29 words or less the statement, "I should drive safely because . . ." The winners received free courses in driving. For the non-driving adult public there were limerick-writing contests.

At the banquet which closed the Memphis campaign Capt. E. H. Westwick, former head of the traffic safety section of the Illinois State Police and now accident prevention field representative at Chicago of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, was a speaker. He is engaged in stimulating action for traffic safety at the local level. Part of his duties include working closely with the state accident prevention committees organized by the Association which in turn are set up to assist community safety committees or individual safety-minded agents.

It is evident that the number of safety projects carried out by local agent groups and local boards is increasing fast, as it is realized that these accident prevention campaigns are good for the insurance business as well as for the community as a whole.



—*Imperial Oil*

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R. M. Kennedy,
Chief Agent.

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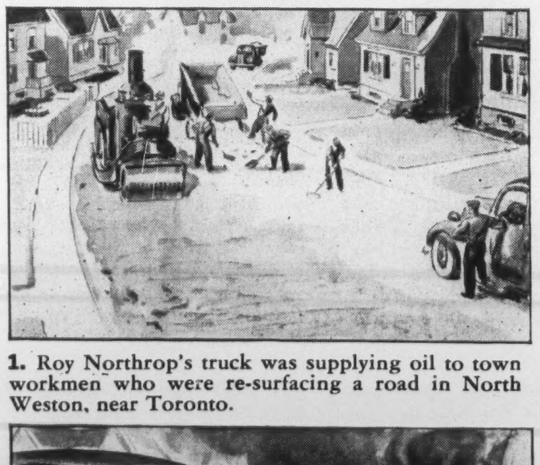
DRIVES OIL TRUCK THROUGH WALL OF FLAME

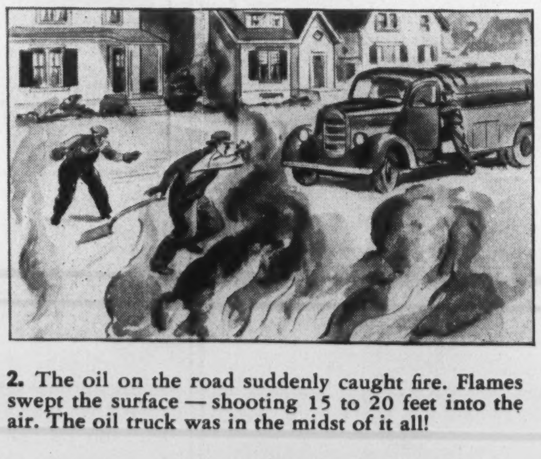
WINS DOW AWARD
ROY NORTHROP
of Woodbridge, Ont.,
calmly averts disastrous explosion

Workmen were re-surfacing the road with oil from Northrop's truck. Suddenly the oil on the road caught fire . . . flames shot up into the air. Northrop realized that the truck must be moved if an explosion was to be avoided — a blast that would wreck the nearby houses. Calmly, he started the engine and drove the oil truck through the wall of flame to a dry section of the road.

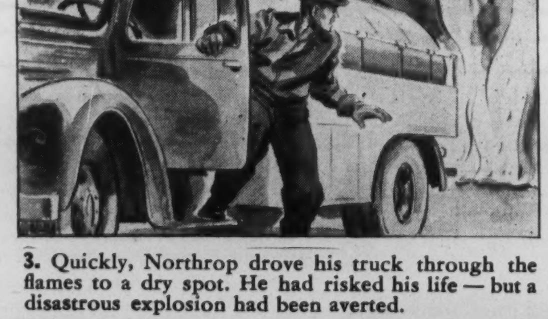
For risking his life to prevent a possibly tragic explosion, we are proud to present Roy Northrop with The Dow Award.



1. Roy Northrop's truck was supplying oil to town workmen who were re-surfacing a road in North Weston, near Toronto.



2. The oil on the road suddenly caught fire. Flames swept the surface — shooting 15 to 20 feet into the air. The oil truck was in the midst of it all!



3. Quickly, Northrop drove his truck through the flames to a dry spot. He had risked his life — but a disastrous explosion had been averted.

THE Dow AWARD

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

DOW BREWERY - MONTREAL

BA-188A

World's Soil Erosion Means No Surplus Of Food

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Soil depletion by bad agricultural methods in many sections of the world threatens our food supplies. Mr. Marston argues below that there can be no question of a long-run food surplus. He points out that, with substantial increases in world population now taking place, our food situation could grow rapidly precarious.

London.

MORE and more people are thinking beyond the glut of grains and other foodstuffs that may develop in the next few years to the state of near-famine which will seemingly be unavoidable a generation or two hence if population grows and the soil continues to deteriorate.

Within and outside the United Nations, Lord Orr has fought with some success a battle for economic sanity in a politically insane world. William Vogt, of the Conservation Section of the Pan-American Union, has done something to popularize the idea that we are heading for catastrophe on a world scale. The graphic powers of the film have been brought to bear on a subject which, like atomic war, is so horrifying that many refuse to believe in its reality. The fact of soil erosion is, in its way, more menacing than the threat of atomic war, because it is not dramatic but slow and insidious.

Soil erosion can be traced back as far as agriculture itself, but, though it may have destroyed ancient civilizations, it did not assume alarming proportions until agriculture was mechanized. There is erosion, of course, in areas, of the east and elsewhere, where no modern implement of agriculture has ever been: where a dense population works the soil for what it will yield this year or next, without thought of 10 years or a generation hence, the damage is as deep and permanent as the industrial revolution could inflict.

Forefathers

Little did our adventurous forefathers know what posterity would have to say of them. Confident of man's mastery over nature, they went out into "new continents" to mass-produce food for the swelling cities of the "old world," and to build new cities, with new populations to feed. They literally burned and hacked their way across those continents. They cleared the soil; they sowed; and they reaped abundantly. They turned livestock loose by the million on the untilled soil, to yield the meat and the industrial animal products which the new civilization demanded. They left lands unrecognizable.

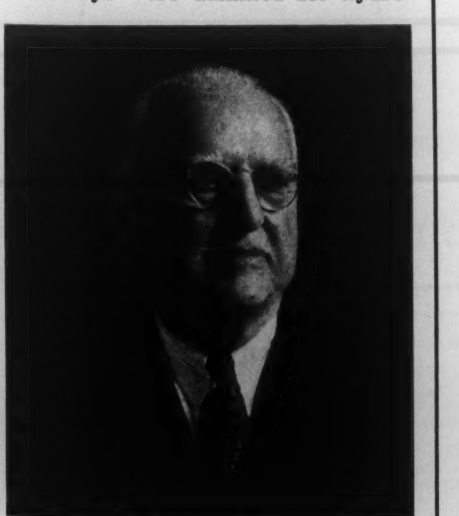
Much of the forest that protected the soil from searing winds was gone. Gone also were the close-knit plants which held the surface soil against violent rains. The rains themselves were disturbed by the physical changes in the climate. Natural waterways were dammed for hydro-electric power, or were silted up with loosened soil until they overflowed on the surrounding country in a devastating flood. The crude but workable relationship between the sky and the soil and the life springing from the soil was broken up.

Some 9 inches of top-soil feeds all mankind. A single storm can wash away inches of unprotected top-soil; but to restore a single inch by the process whereby nature builds it up may take a thousand years. There is no possibility of replacing in our lifetime, more than a tiny fraction of the soil that has been squandered in the past two centuries. Yet, at the present rate of increase, 20 million more mouths have to be fed each year from the remaining soil.

There seems to be three possibilities: to raise yields, to reduce populations, to reduce living standards. As much of the world's population is already underfed, the third possibility would involve the second. Both solutions, put crudely, are defeatist. Yet it may well be that the harmony between nature and humanity can be restored only when man breeds more economically.

Doubtless, in the coming decades the whole problem of erosion and fertility of the soil will be investigated afresh, for we are only beginning to realize how little we know about it. The agricultural textbooks tell us that the soil must receive back the equivalent of what we take from it; so great industries have been evolved to supply chemicals to replace crops.

One fact stands out. There can be no long-term surplus of food without radical changes in technique or a quite improbable contraction of the world's population. Therefore, the easy-going assumption that the world's main shortages are in manufactured goods may need revising in the next few years. True enough, hundreds of millions of people have not even the rudiments of a civilized life; but food, after all, comes first.



—J. Kennedy

E. L. RUDDY has retired from presidency of National Sanitarium Ass'n; he had long advertising career.

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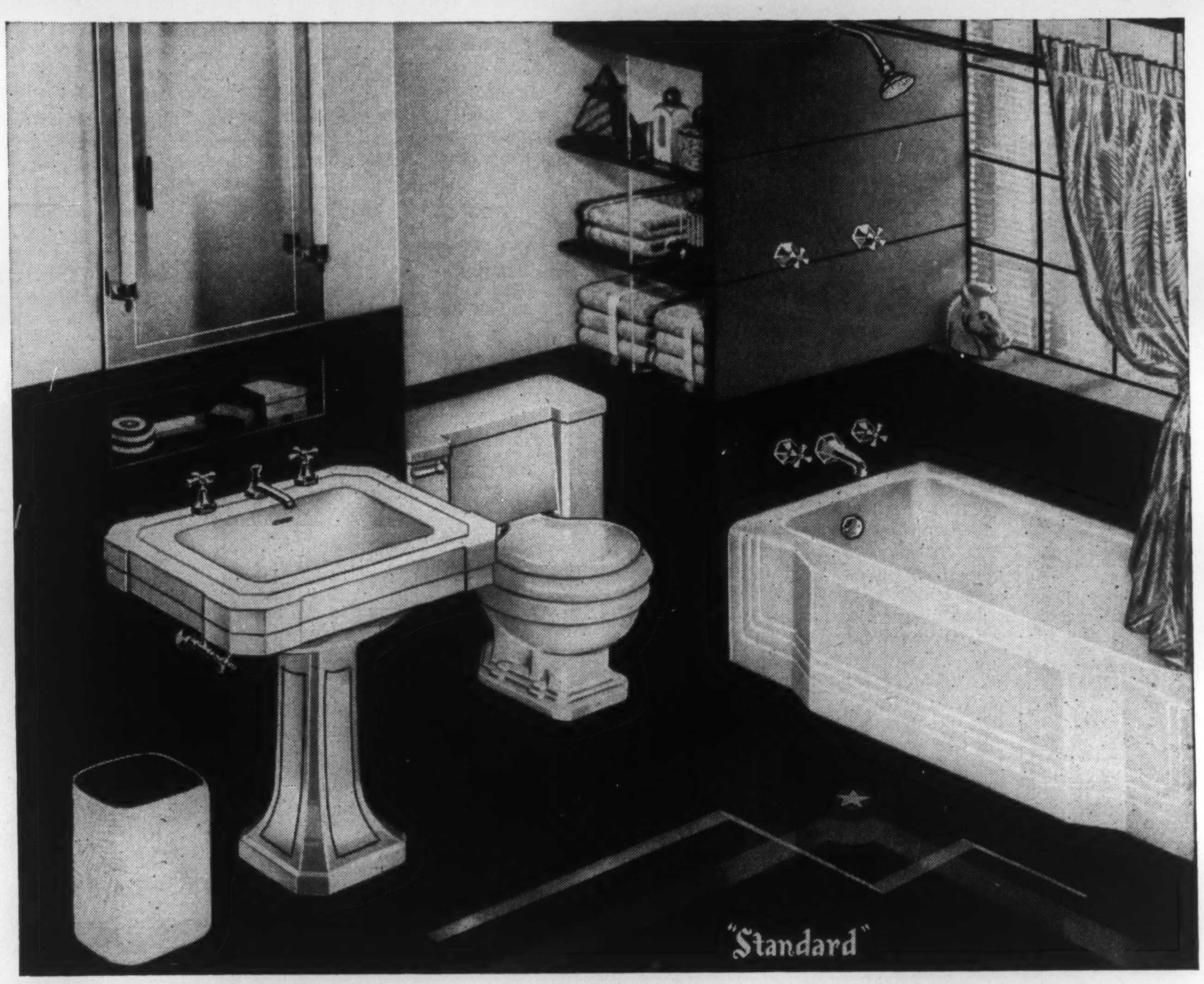

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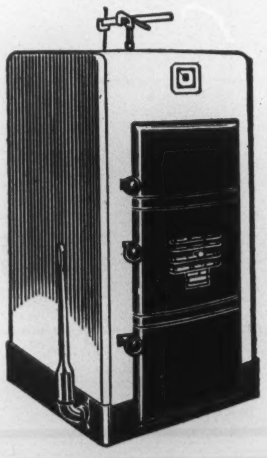

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Business Briefs

NET PROFITS of British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. for the six months ended March 31, 1949, after providing $690,172 for depreciation and depletion, are reported at $610,032—more than double dividend requirements and equal to 30.5 cents a share. Production in the sawmills and shingle mill continued at a high level, but the unusually severe winter resulted in all logging operations being suspended for over four months.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities at March 31, 1949, is close to three to one and working capital is $4,371,649, compared to $4,048,166 at September 30, 1948 and $3,258,515 a year ago. Current assets of $6,717,616 include $1,646,864 in cash while provision of $300,000 for serial bonds maturing is made in current liabilities of $2,345,967.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT of the directors of the Sterling Coal Co. Ltd., and its subsidiary, Conger Lehigh Coal Co. Ltd., states that the operating income for the year amounted to $150,419. After payment of bond interest, full provision for depreciation, income tax and other expenses, a balance of $46,418 was carried forward to earned surplus account. This account, as of March 31, 1949, is given in the report as amounting to $434,899.

The directors indicate that in spite of the mild fall and winter enjoyed in Toronto this year, the company improved its financial position. On January 2, 1949, the first annual payment of $35,000 was made on the four per cent mortgage bond, and provision is made in the current report for a second payment on January 2, 1950.

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THE REPORT of the directors of the National Grocers Co. Ltd. shows that, notwithstanding increased sales, net profits for the year were lower than for the preceding year. The decline is attributed to the development of keen competition at cut prices during the latter half of the fiscal year. The company met this competition, but with a reduction in earnings, for the year just ended, of approximately $256,000 before providing for income taxes.

A reserve, amounting to 15 per cent of the inventory, was built up during the period of high commodity prices in the war and immediate postwar periods. This reserve, fully income tax paid, is expected to be adequate to provide for price reduction losses.

Dividends on preference shares paid and accrued during the year totalled $214,860. Dividends paid and accrued on common shares, together with a bonus of 20 cents paid on July 1, 1948, amounted to $236,681.

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THE TWENTY-SIXTH annual report of the East Kootenay Power Co. Ltd. shows gross revenue for the fiscal year as $1,053,149 which is $238,879 more than the previous year. Operating expenses are given as $636,763. This is an increase of $184,671, and was brought about by increased operation of the steam plant at Sentinel, additional wages, and increased repairs to the hydro unit at Elko. After providing for bond interest, income taxes, contribution to employees' pension fund and depreciation reserve, there was a surplus of $74,745 on the year's operations. The company's revenues in the next fiscal year are expected to increase as a result of new rate schedules which have recently gone into effect.

Total output of the system was 138,997,900 K.W.H. compared with 121,907,640 K.W.H. for the previous year.

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CONTINUING the general principle of transferring to the holding company those reserves and provisions which had accumulated in the operating companies and were no longer required for the specific purpose for which they were created, Vickers Ltd., during what the chairman has termed "a year of consolidation," has transferred further reserves totalling £1,966,103 to Vickers Ltd. and carried it to reserve account.

The accounts consolidated are those of the parent company and all subsidiary companies with the exception of the two Australian subsidiaries — Cockatoo Docks and Engineering Co. Proprietary Ltd. and Vickers Ruwolt Proprietary Ltd. The financial year of these two companies ends at a date at variance with that of the parent company. Arrangements have been made to bring the ending date of the financial year of these companies closer into line with that of the parent company and in future their accounts will be included in the consolidated accounts.

The report lists fifteen subsidiary companies whose assets and liabilities have been included in the consolidated accounts; of these, six have been included during the "year of consolidation" just ended.

The total fixed assets comprising investments in subsidiary companies and trade investments show an increase as compared with 1947 of £1,783,017 arising primarily through capitalization of loans in the subsidiary Palmers Hebburn Co. Ltd. and new acquisitions and further capital subscribed in Powers-Samas Accounting Machines Ltd., Vickers Ruwolt Pty. Ltd., and a relatively small amount from other subsidiaries. Works, shipyards, properties, plant, and other equipment showed net additions during 1948 totalling £3,154,440. Depreciation provided for the year amounted to £1,367,489.

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THE NET OPERATING profit for the year of Chateau-Gai Wines Ltd., shows a decline in comparison with that of the previous year. After providing for all charges, including depreciation and income taxes, the net operating profit of the company for this year amounted to $86,812, or $0.76 per share. For the previous year the net operating profit was $119,245 or $1.04 per share. In the annual report to the shareholders, the president attributes the decline in profits to increased competition from imported wines.

During the year approximately $50,000 was spent on an increase in fixed assets.

Appointments

D. M. FARISH, C.A., has been elected a director and member of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Electric Corp. Ltd., replacing William Carswell, who died recently.

F. GRENVILLE ROLPH has become executive vice-president of Rolph-Clark-Stone, Ltd. Christie T. Clark, formerly vice-president and director of sales, becomes vice-president and general manager.

J. B. CROSS, president of Calgary Brewing and Malting Co. Ltd., was re-elected president and chairman of the governing committee of the Dominion Brewers' Association.

J. W. BRADLEY has been appointed assistant general manager of International Varnish Co. Ltd.

A. LESLIE HAM has been appointed manager of the Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters.

G. HARRY SHEPPARD, president of International Business Machines Co. Ltd. of Canada, has been made a director of International Business Machines Co. of Delaware.

J. E. BRENT has been elected vice-president of the International Business Machines Co. Ltd., of Canada. Mr. Brent, who joined the Canadian I.B.M. in 1931, rose from assistant sales representative to take charge of all company sales in July, 1945.

•

A GROUP of 80 underwriters headed by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., is offering $50,000,000 of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., twenty-five year 3 per cent debentures, due June 1, 1974, at 99⅛ per cent and accrued interest, at which the yield is 3.05 per cent to maturity.

The debentures are direct obligations of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., an Indiana corporation, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Distillers' Corporation-Seagram Limited. The Indiana corporation controls, through stock ownership, all the affiliated Seagrams distillery operating and sales companies in the United States.

Net proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be applied to refund bank loans outstanding under a bank credit agreement dated November 20, 1947. Upon completion of the financing, the consolidated funded debt of the company and its subsidiaries, exclusive of subordinated debt to the Canadian parent, will consist of 2½ per cent debentures due June 1, 1966, outstanding in the amount of $44,465,000 and the $50,000,000 of the new 3 per cent debentures now being offered.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX—Canadian Manufacturers' Association—$6.00.

THIS comprehensive volume includes an alphabetical list of approximately 10,000 manufacturing firms with their addresses, branches, brands and trade names, cable addresses and foreign representatives, and a classified list of thousands of industrial products with the names of firms manufacturing them. Newfoundland manufacturers are now listed in the volume.

A special section is included dealing with Canada's export trade. Basic information is given on government services, foreign trade controls, financing export trade, methods and procedure, price quotations, empire tariff preferences, and statistics by main groups on Canadian exports and imports for consumption.

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THE THEORY OF ECONOMIC CHANGE —B. S. Keirstead—*Macmillan*—*$5.00.*

PROFESSOR KEIRSTEAD of McGill University has gathered together many of his previously published papers, and with some new material, has got together a volume centered on the important problem of economic change. How we happen to have the economic system we have, what forces are modifying it, and where we are going—these are the problems that a theory of economic change should cast light on. They are a series of related problems of fundamental importance now.

Most of the book is addressed to professional economists and would-be-economists, but the lay reader can gain much from it. Part V, a discussion of the case of the Maritime Provinces, is perhaps of the greatest interest to business readers. It is encouraging and a sign of growing up, that Canadian professors are putting out mature and important studies; they have probably exploited the beaver and the codfish as a subject of economic dissertations quite enough.

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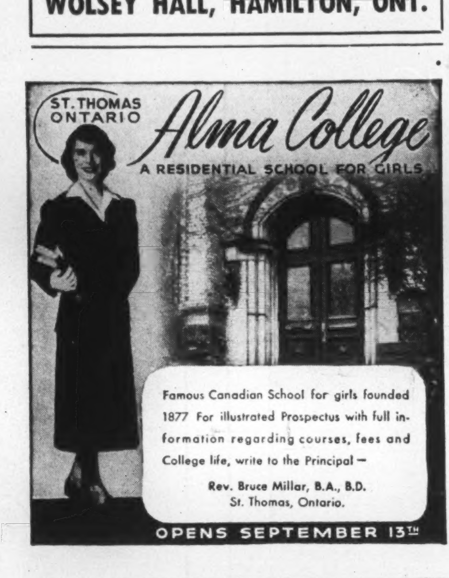

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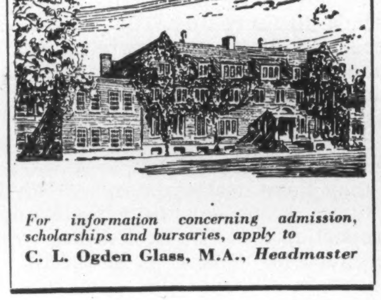

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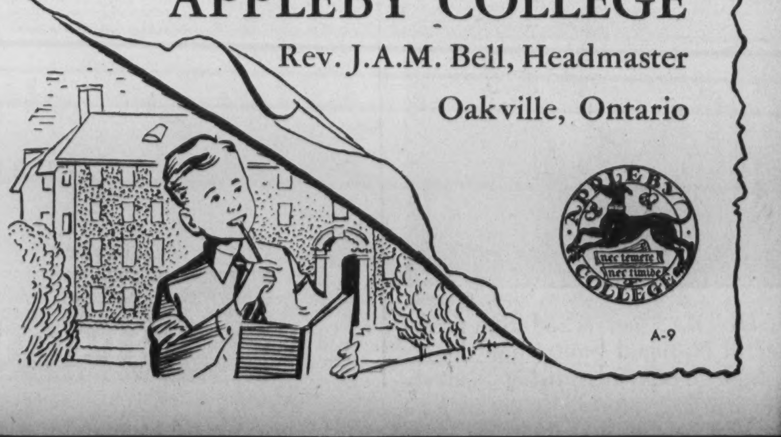APPLEBY COLLEGE
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